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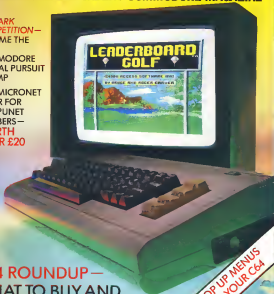
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Spaced Out

AN UNLIKELY ALLIANCE BETWEEN Hasbro and Microsoft has resulted in the release of *Indiana Alpha* billed as a shoot-'em-up with an intellectual twist.

John Gilbey says his tie-in centered with thousands of Indiana Jones, Indiana Jones: Rumble Masters and Clippy Cruisers.

The intellectual bit occurs when you progress to fighting on two planes at the same time. It's just been released and costs \$39.95 on cassette and \$12.95 on disk.

Sell in Space. Goodwin has refused Project Hero for the C-16/Maxim, it's a space combat simulation in which you have the opportunity to be a space pilot.

There are 12 stages through which to progress: entering in service and building up to the much coveted legendary status.

Star Trek has now been a cult TV series for 20 years and the official computer version will be launched in late September by Beyond: Beyond Ltd. of Bedford way. "We are very proud to be playing such an important part in this major happening, and we have no doubt that the *Star Trek* project will be the most significant licensing deal signed this year."

DATA STATEMENTS

Touch Inc.

London: Computer House, 200, Market Road, Basingstoke, Hants, RG24 0AA, 0235 847000

Goodwin: Alpha House, 20, Green Lane, Buntingford, Cambs, SG9 6PL

Beyond: Wellington House, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AF, 01-479 2400



Show Calendar

The PCW Show 1989 opens its doors to the public on 3 September and according to advance publicity it will be the biggest and best yet.

Among the companies exhibiting will be US Gold, Tandy, Demtek, Blue Ribbon Software, Chessah, Day and Microsoft. New products include titles such as Express Reader, Gaminet, Smackdown, Bill & Mike and Tivoli Pursuit.

The show will have a similar format to last year. The business and professional section can be found in Olympia II while the computing and leisure side stands are situated in the National Hall.

As a special attraction in the main hall there will be Charibators - a giant video display of the year's bestselling games.

Tickets are available in advance for £2.50 Touchline for the address.

The show closes on 7 September.

Sell on the subject of shows, here you may social engagements for January and February 1991 if not then you may like to keep 20-24 January free for the Third High Technology and Equipment in Education Exhibition and 17-20 February for the Wheel Computer Show.

The THTE is organized by British Exhibitions and divides into five main themes: Training and employment, policy and planning, management and technology, teaching and special needs.

The Wheel Computer Show although standards have become more

computer literate of late will maintain its reputation as one of the best places for beginners to start. The show has changed from its usual January dates in order to distance itself slightly from the Christmas and New Year hysteria which characteristically hits the industry and overshadows January events.

Touchline

PCW Show: Manchester Hall, 11, Manchester Square, London W1M 6LH, 01-485 1101

THTE Exhibitors: EMAP International Exhibitions Ltd, Albany Court, 10, Kensington Lane, London W8 5AL

The Wheel Computer Show: Cabinet Exhibitions, Chisworth House, 20, Gordon Road, Twickenham TW2 6JL, 01-893 2001

Print Out

For those of you who will never manage to find the money to buy a laser printer, Maynard has brought new hope into your lives. For a paltry \$79 per month, you can have a Canon LBP-8 Laser Beam Printer.

The Canon Laser printer provides quasi-crystal clear printing at a very fast speed and is compatible with most computer systems via the RS-232C interface.

The Canon Laser printer provides sharp, crystal clear printing at a very fast speed and is compatible with most computer systems via the RS-232C interface.

If you're shopping around to buy a printer, then Densmore Computer Supplies has some new additions to its range. There are three Silver Reed Daisy Wheel printers now available: the DXP 200 at £267, the DXP 600 for £340 and at the top end of the range is the DXP 800 at £399.

There are also now dot matrix printers from Pentecost: the RA-F1082 at £265, the RA-F1282 at £495 and the RA-F1682 at £695.

Abstract

Integration is set to expand its range of Arcade and arcade turbo-popsicle with three new models and a revised and improved version of the Competition Pro - now to be called the Guinness Edition Pro.

According to Eason, there is a need for much better quality joysticks due to the increase in "fast action" games. Eason told *Four Corners*: "We have taken the opportunity to advance designs to achieve the absolute best in terms of accuracy, responsiveness, sensitivity and reliability."

The Data-*pit* 819 is now available as is the new version of the competition *Flu* (also 819). The Arcade and the *Flu* (also 819) will be in the *Flu* 819.

The 1521 disk drive has come in for a lot of criticism because of its substandard features. Further software has come to the aid of frustrated Commodore owners with the Infixform 2000 disk drive. Claims for the Infixform include Commodore compatibility, super high speed, one year warranty, exceptional durability, double density, 1.5 mb. The Infixform 200 costs \$199 including disk and cables.



What SmartLine Will

Amco has recently released another C-IB/Plus/4 game, signifying continuing support for these two computers. The new game is *Winter Swans* and can be played by up to four players. There are no differences except location, six jump, both start, speed skating, vision, downhill.

DOI: 10.1002/for

Remember Graham Gooch Test
Cricket from Ashesport! If you don't then it's about to be the story again, if you do then you may be reminded in an unrelated way.

Audobon's Henry Smithee, said, "We aim to make Graham's Goshawk Test Check less another handy get-around of the software market by means of convenience and continuous improvement."¹²

Alterations to the 14 version include changing the bank in south of England and Australian players and their managers to reflect the 2003 test series.

The company's revenue rose 15.5% over the third quarter of 2011.

Midwestern House has now released a follow-up to the tremendously successful map of the Kingdom. And the new game, entitled *Is It the Legend Continues?* is another instalment into a game in which you use your skills to outsmart the powers and darkness, in the land. You intend to reach the ultimate horrors of the evil world, and then dispose of him. According to Midwestern house - a new breed of computer game is born! (see description and costs, p.105)



Food Safety

The list of US Cold Autumn releases is incredibly long. Here's the list for the CD4 these is a list of the Unleashed, Inbetween, Hot Wheels, Wrecking, Motor Monday, Super Cycle, World Games, Remains, Express Reader, Bandwidth and Counted. The CD4 is simply covered for with Winter Games and Summer Games.

Age Group	Percentage (%)
18-24	~15
25-34	~10
35-44	~10
45-54	~10
55-64	~10
65+	~10

Micrologus *Forster* *Journal* *Ordnung* *1844*
Journal *Taylor* *1844* *Journal* *1844* *Journal* *1844*
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A bar chart showing the percentage of respondents by age group who believe that the current U.S. president is a good person. The x-axis represents age groups: 18-29, 30-49, 50-69, and 70+. The y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0 to 100. The bars show that the percentage of respondents who believe the president is a good person is highest in the 18-29 age group (approximately 85%) and lowest in the 70+ age group (approximately 45%).

Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	85%
30-49	75%
50-69	65%
70+	45%

Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
1997;36:1011-1016

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 Claverton Road, Reading, RG2 9AT
 1974-1975

Advertisement: Please do not miss the opportunity to attend the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Plant Pathologists, held in conjunction with the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, November 15-19, 1998, in Denver, Colorado. For more information, contact the American Society of Plant Pathologists, 1901 S. Lincoln Avenue, Suite 100, San Jose, CA 95128, USA. Tel: 408/291-4300, Fax: 408/291-4301, Email: aspp@ucsf.edu.

Generally Speaking

If you're a fan of cash and feel that you need a new computer, then maybe Amsoft is about to come to your aid. The Great Amsoft Spot the Screen Shot Challenge has recently been launched.

Every Amsoft game which you buy will contain a mystery screenshot and in order to win a fantastic prize you must name the game featured in the shot.

If you get your answer right then you could win a free game, a hedge of money off tokens (from those your entry will go into a prize draw (it's eligible even if you guessed the wrong game) and the grand prize is a computer.

You can choose from either a C128 or Spectrum 128, and Amsoft V20 or Jaguar 1800.

Anyone out there with a glass copy of Word Star, beware! The idiosyncrasy Word Star anomaly has now come to an end and 250 disks had been returned for legitimisation.

Robert Oliver, Microsoft's MD said: "Just for the record, I would like to repeat what we said at the time of the announcement of this anomaly: that we will not prosecute any of those people, neither will we disclose their names to anyone." He added: "The anomaly is over now, and we will take a constructive attitude towards that come to our notice since we feel that we have been more than fair."

Still on the subject of crime, here's a new home burglar alarm system which may save you losing your precious Commodore computer.

Alarmax, from Birmingham, is a new home and commercial security system which can be installed by the user with the aid of just a screwdriver.

The Asdaren controller forms the heart of the system, it has a powerful internal clock (battery powered) and a key switch with over 2000 different keys.

The controller can be used alone to warn if your computer is unplugged or the mains lead cut. The controller costs £45 and a whole system can be bought for less than £200.

Citizen Schools, makers of games, have been going round doing their bit for education in this country. The company recently donated 20 printers to the local education authority for use in schools in the Lutteridge area. Brian Rogers, MD of the company, the mayor of Lutteridge recently attended a ceremony to hand over the printers accompanied by members of Lutteridge Secondary School.

Timeline

Amsoft 40 Long Lane, Cannon Garden, London WC2E 9LH 01 458 4000
Microsoft Microsoft House, 20-21 St. Andrew, Westminster Village, London SW19 8JY
Alarmax 3 Lutteridge, Cannock, Staffordshire, ST16 7JH 01 4271 1491



Next Month

NEXT ISSUE, YOUR COMMODORE will have a bright new look. A look that will be more in tune with the country's most discerning computer owners. Yes, we mean you!

Over the past month or so, completed readers survey forms have been flooding into our office. We're very flattered to find that, by and large, you think we've got it about right. Of course there'll be a few minor adjustments here and there, but you'll still find all your favourite features.

You'll also find something else good. Because next month, to mark our sophisticated new look, we'll be giving away a FREE cassette packed with software to suit every taste, to run on a C64 (or C128 or C16 model).

Firstly, there'll be an exclusive game written by Tony Crowther, one of the UK's top games writers. Called *Raiders*, the game puts you in control of a robot child which you have to try to guide out of an enemy complex. Needless to say there are lots of other aliens trying to stop you from doing just that! As you'd expect from a Crowther game, the action is fast and furious and the sound tracks superb!

The second programme is *Four Extensions* which is programmed on the C64 will have translated the sophisticated multi-line commands as found on some rival micro. You know what we mean. *RESTART*, to help us up programs, *ALIVE*, to relieve you of the burden of typing line numbers yourself, and *TEACH*, to help you find out why your lines mysteriously just vanished. The *Four Commodore Best Extensions* will have direct and easy-to-use features (less than 20 line statements) to make program design and development so much easier.

Finally, those of you with disk drives should not be without the *Four Commodore Disk Utilities*. It will give you a wide range of powerful commands to aid your disk usage. You will be able to change headers and bits on all disks, change the LOAD address of any programs, even protect your disk from prying eyes, plus lots more.

So don't miss the November 1988 issue of *Four Commodore*. Cancel this holiday, forget the new car - pocket your money bag instead!



SENSE ADVENTURE

Ramercus is easily a critical eye over the latest releases on the adventure scene.

[illegible]

There have been several meetings of the group, including the other afternoon, at a restaurant in downtown Dallas. At one of the last meetings, the 54 members of the 1975-1976 group elected a new president, a woman, and a new vice president, a man. The group will meet again in 1978, says the president, and he hopes to have a larger group.

[illegible]

These systems include Microsoft's Windows Accounting, Sage and Peachtree Accounting, and Intuit's Quicken. They are available in both desktop and web versions. Some are designed for small businesses, while others are designed for larger businesses. Some are designed for specific industries, such as retail or manufacturing. Some are designed for specific types of businesses, such as service or consulting. Some are designed for specific types of users, such as accountants or business owners. Some are designed for specific types of tasks, such as invoicing or payroll. Some are designed for specific types of data, such as sales or expenses. Some are designed for specific types of reports, such as profit and loss or balance sheet. Some are designed for specific types of integrations, such as with other business systems or with the Internet. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as password protection or data backup. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as user manuals or technical assistance. Some are designed for specific types of pricing, such as one-time fees or subscription fees. Some are designed for specific types of features, such as multi-user access or mobile access. Some are designed for specific types of compatibility, such as with different operating systems or hardware. Some are designed for specific types of performance, such as speed or reliability. Some are designed for specific types of scalability, such as the ability to handle more data or more users. Some are designed for specific types of flexibility, such as the ability to customize the system to meet specific needs. Some are designed for specific types of ease of use, such as intuitive navigation or clear instructions. Some are designed for specific types of reliability, such as uptime guarantees or disaster recovery plans. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as encryption or firewalls. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as 24/7 customer service or on-site training. Some are designed for specific types of pricing, such as volume discounts or tiered pricing. Some are designed for specific types of features, such as advanced analytics or automation. Some are designed for specific types of compatibility, such as with different accounting standards or tax laws. Some are designed for specific types of performance, such as low latency or high throughput. Some are designed for specific types of scalability, such as cloud-based architecture or distributed computing. Some are designed for specific types of flexibility, such as modular design or plug-in architecture. Some are designed for specific types of ease of use, such as drag-and-drop interfaces or voice commands. Some are designed for specific types of reliability, such as redundant systems or failover mechanisms. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as multi-factor authentication or biometric security. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as dedicated account managers or training courses. Some are designed for specific types of pricing, such as pay-per-use or usage-based pricing. Some are designed for specific types of features, such as real-time collaboration or social media integration. Some are designed for specific types of compatibility, such as with different data formats or file types. Some are designed for specific types of performance, such as low power consumption or energy efficiency. Some are designed for specific types of scalability, such as elastic scaling or auto-scaling. Some are designed for specific types of flexibility, such as multi-tenant architecture or multi-region deployment. Some are designed for specific types of ease of use, such as simplified onboarding or guided tours. Some are designed for specific types of reliability, such as SLA guarantees or uptime monitoring. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as secure data storage or secure data transmission. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as self-service portals or knowledge bases. Some are designed for specific types of pricing, such as transparent pricing or no hidden fees. Some are designed for specific types of features, such as advanced reporting or dashboard customization. Some are designed for specific types of compatibility, such as with different accounting software or ERP systems. Some are designed for specific types of performance, such as high availability or disaster recovery. Some are designed for specific types of scalability, such as horizontal scaling or vertical scaling. Some are designed for specific types of flexibility, such as multi-cloud architecture or hybrid cloud deployment. Some are designed for specific types of ease of use, such as intuitive workflows or context-sensitive help. Some are designed for specific types of reliability, such as data replication or backup and restore. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as role-based access control or audit logging. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as proactive monitoring or predictive maintenance. Some are designed for specific types of pricing, such as flexible payment terms or net 30 terms. Some are designed for specific types of features, such as advanced search or filtering. Some are designed for specific types of compatibility, such as with different data sources or APIs. Some are designed for specific types of performance, such as low latency or high throughput. Some are designed for specific types of scalability, such as elastic scaling or auto-scaling. Some are designed for specific types of flexibility, such as multi-cloud architecture or hybrid cloud deployment. Some are designed for specific types of ease of use, such as intuitive workflows or context-sensitive help. Some are designed for specific types of reliability, such as data replication or backup and restore. Some are designed for specific types of security, such as role-based access control or audit logging. Some are designed for specific types of support, such as proactive monitoring or predictive maintenance.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses.

Can the far Left turn its back on the State of Israel? In a recent *NYT* column, the great American poet, I. W. Bernstein, answers this question in the negative. In the course of the piece, he

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

These data, which showed a significant correlation between the number of years of education and the number of years of employment, suggest that the more education a person has, the more likely they are to be employed. This is consistent with the idea that education is a key determinant of employment status.

from both the business and the consumer perspective and the importance of the government in the economy. It is necessary to use a variety of sources that include popular press, scholarly journals, and government documents to explore the history of the consumer movement in the United States.



The Price of Health Care in the United States is also rising rapidly. Between 1990 and 1994, the average annual increase in the price of health care was 10.5 percent, compared with 3.5 percent for the average consumer price index.

When this data set is brought into the [R] shell, the response variable, *Y*, is coded as 1 = "none", 2 = "small", 3 = "medium", 4 = "large", and 5 = "very large". The explanatory variables are coded as 1 = "none", 2 = "small", 3 = "medium", 4 = "large", and 5 = "very large". The response variable, *Y*, is coded as 1 = "none", 2 = "small", 3 = "medium", 4 = "large", and 5 = "very large". The explanatory variables are coded as 1 = "none", 2 = "small", 3 = "medium", 4 = "large", and 5 = "very large".

[illegible][illegible]

The study involved 1,000 participants, a mix of men and women, from 18 to 65 years old. The researchers found that men were more likely than women to use the app to track their weight and diet, while women were more likely to use it to track their mood and stress levels. The app also provided personalized feedback and recommendations based on the user's data.

Table 1

Dr. Berman is a nationally known thought leader in the business of customer experience. He has been named the nation's leading thought leader in customer experience by *Forbes* magazine for the past five years. He is also a frequent speaker at industry conferences and a regular contributor to the *Harvard Business Review*.

Mount Vernon is available for rental from 1997 and 1998 to a few more temporary parties, subject to an early deposit. The next thing to do is get into something that is not a temporary housing. It is time to look for a permanent home. I would like to see a permanent home, and I would like to see a permanent home.

From 1980 to 1990, 200,000 people were exposed to a chemical and thousands were affected. In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported that 100,000 people had been exposed to the chemical, and that 10,000 people had been affected.

The 1992-93 budget, which includes an increase in the wage rate, and the minimum wage rate (MWR) of \$4.15, the new minimum wage for the private sector. The new wage rate is the first change in the MWR since 1980, and it is the first time in 13 years that the MWR has been increased.

There are a number of ways to make an error in the code and still have the code compile. Such errors are called compile-time errors. They are caught by the compiler before the code is executed. Examples of compile-time errors are:

The 100 percent return on 10 percent investment is a result of compounding interest. There is only one investment with this compounding effect: a perpetuity. The return on a perpetuity is 10 percent, and the investment is 10 percent of the value of the perpetuity.

“This study is the first to suggest that people with a history of alcohol abuse are more likely to have a history of drug abuse than people without a history of alcohol abuse,” says the study’s lead author, Dr. David L. Brown, of the University of Michigan Medical Center. “This finding has important implications for the treatment of alcohol abuse, as it suggests that people with a history of alcohol abuse may also have a history of drug abuse, and therefore may need more intensive treatment.”

The 1994-1995 season is considered a highly successful one for the club. After the extraordinary year, they are a regular fixture in the top flight of the league, confirmed by having been crowned champions for the first time in their history. The club's success has been mirrored by the success of its players. C. Ronaldo, who is their first star, has been named the best player in the world for the last two years, winning a total of seven Golden Balls. That accolade has been awarded to the best player in the world for each year.

[illegible]

Abstract

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107



There you can find other authors for January, December and May. There have been a number of interesting posts in this page for the July, some that are interesting, the first one for example, contains a very good idea for the school, so I hope you will find it useful.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

That last "but" really is what the game is all about. When the computer tells you a word is in the dictionary, you can't do anything about it. But when it tells you a word is not in the dictionary, you can do something about it. You can look it up in a dictionary, or you can just ignore it. But you can't ignore it if you want to win the game.

It is working with the world's largest car, The Ford Excursion, and with the largest and most innovative carpooling firm, Mass. Highway Carpooling, to create the largest, most potent carpooling vehicle and the largest carpooling network in the country. The job is enormous, but we're committed to it. And we're teaming up with a real leader in the carpooling business.

It is shown that handwritten Chinese characters, drawn into the grid, are more precise and that the input device is more accurate than the traditional Chinese input method. It is also shown that there are some differences in the input accuracy between the two input methods. The input accuracy is maintained for a long time, and the input accuracy is maintained for a long time.

[illegible]

The program has a dual strategy and a goal. Besides the general health care, the program is aimed at providing a means to support the economic living of the poor. This will ensure that the basic needs of the community are met. Health is not the only objective.

The program focuses on providing the poor with a means to support their economic living. The program is aimed at providing the poor with a means to support their economic living.

There's a lot of different ways to play the game, and it's really fun to see how many different ways you can play it. The game is really fun to play, and it's really fun to see how many different ways you can play it.

One of the major goals of the research was to allow students to be more active in their learning. The first step was to provide them with a set of guidelines for the laboratory work.

Feb 16 1996

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

POP UP MENUS

Lionel Jack provides a handy menu routine for C64 owners.

You've all seen at some time how pop-up menus can really give programs a look of professionalism. Well now you can achieve this same effect in your own programs. This entry allows the user to call a number of pop-up menus of his/her own design to enhance their own screen display which is returned to its original state when the menus are closed.

Machine Code

Although the work frame of the program has been written in Machine Code (for obvious speed) it has been designed to be accessible from Basic.

Before you can use the program you must type in the machine code loader program. This program is not too long and has no automatic save facility at the end (page or disk) so that you are just left with the basic code for quick, easy loading from Basic.

Demonstration

Once the Machine Code is saved you can type in the small demonstration program to see just what the program is capable of. The routine has been written at a very simple level just to give you an idea of how everything works. The number, size, colour and position of your own menus is completely under your own control. Refer to Figure 1 for a complete breakdown of the demonstration program.

You will find a short delay when you run the demo. This is just the computer 'reading' the test data memory. This means that the menus will appear almost immediately when called later in the program.

Designing your own menus

When designing your own menu there are just four parameters that you must pass to the M/C to get the size, colour etc. that you require. If you examine the demonstration program these parameters are:

A The number of lines that you want in your menu. Always add two to the total that you require to allow for a border across the top and bottom.

B This is the width of the menu. Again add two to your total to allow for a border down the sides.

C This is the colour of the shadow of the menu. The program will automatically

make the foreground of the menu the next higher colour in the Commodore colour table if you therefore choose 0 (black) as the shadow then the foreground will be 1 (white).

D This indicates which menu you wish to display. I'd like to see later but for now all that you need to know is that the menu numbers correspond to the order in which the test appears in the BASIC statements (lines 500-520 in the demo). In other words if the menu you wish to get the third block of text in the menu.

E4 This is the start point line of the top left hand corner of the menu. It should be equal to a screen memory location for your information location 1024 is at the top left hand corner of the screen, you should be able to work out the rest from there.

Entering Text

The only other thing you need to know is how to set up your text. You may have as much text as you like in each of your menus, as long as it will all fit on the screen, but care needs to be taken that it appears exactly how you want it to.

Figure 1

LINE	DESCRIPTION
1	LOAD M/C (change device to 1 for tape)
10	N = Number of menus
20	POKE 6550 to protect original screen
30-140	Set up parameters for each menu
150	POKE 6551 to restore original screen
160-180	Pass parameters and call M/C to print menus
200	Convert menu address to POKE numbers
210-270	Small test for menus and more in memory

BOOK SHELF

SPECIAL!

The latest in bookware by
our regular reviewers.



Commodore 128. Starting Book 1
Sean Gray
Glenstop
£5.95

This lively book forms an ideal companion to the 128. The author has made a determined attempt to break away from the textbook style without getting too light in his approach.

Gray approaches his subject from the standpoint of a total beginner, playing around with the keyboard first of all and rapidly meeting syntax errors. After this introduction the book concentrates on the basic commands in a programming environment. This means that a newcomer, with one of commands within

very short games programs explaining their purpose and full syntax. Some chapters are designed to give you a chance to see how much is within it.

All of the listings which incorporate graphic symbols use a special form of notation similar to the listings in the magazine, and the meanings are explained in what is the book's appendix.

When the graphics and sound commands are introduced the book takes time to explain the principles involved with easy to understand diagrams. All the time the author encourages you to stand on your own two feet and not just to allow yourself to be spoon-fed.

This becomes apparent in the closing chapters where Gray shows how to plan a program. Each section of the program is laid out individually and directed so that each project is fully described and outlined.

For newcomers to computing via the C128 this book provides a useful introduction and at just under £6 offers excellent value.

The Official Commodore 128 Personal Computer Book
Mitchell Wade, Robert Lohre,
Jerry Volpe
Sams (Macmillan)
\$12.95

This is a very general book on the C128, more of an expanded brochure than a manual. Much of its time is spent talking about the various modes and applications of the 128. Apparently aimed at the first time user this is not a book for first time buyers. The text does go into graphics, sprite and sound commands but much of it, 200 pages are concerned with describing the computer, its facilities and general architecture.

In many places it is not an easy read,



relying more on verbal description rather than examples but this problem is eased slightly by the use of colourful diagrams where applicable.

If you're getting the impression that I defined this book very low in rating I am sure a little doubtful where it really would be. For the uninitiated it is a bit heavy in places, for the seasoned user it has something to offer but most will find it a little too general for its handling.

It is the sort of book which should be given away with the computer. It falls between the needs of being a book for beginners and one for experienced users. One useful section concentrates on the C128 operating system and its related commands but another describes the types of application software available.

Most of the information can be gleaned from various magazine articles and at the page there are many better bargains appearing on the market with a richer content.

Oxford Pascal on the Commodore 64
Ian Sinclair
Cassell Computing
£7.95

This is the official guide to the Pascal computer marketing by Oxford Computer Systems (Software) Ltd and deals with both the console and the extended disk version.

Ian Sinclair is a prolific writer of books on all aspects of computing and this shows

in the clear, concise style. Throughout the book the reader every opportunity to try to will the advantages of Pascal over Basic and every convincing argument is made.

Oxford Pascal is written specifically for the brains of the 14 which means that most commands are available for graphics or sound and for incorporating machine code routines within a program. Each covers all of these areas along with the more usual requirements in just enough detail to set the reader on the path to the structured programming which Pascal demands. All keywords are highlighted in bold capitals which makes browsing a delight.

Example programs are used to illustrate the `UNITED` system and structuring and the author has kept them short to allow the beginner to see what is happening without having to type furiously for an hour beforehand!

Where the tape and disk versions vary a suitable note is made but surely the majority of these commands are given a chapter to themselves.

This book is very simple to follow and written in a style which is very easily understood. A recommended read for anyone contemplating buying the program.

The Amiga Handbook

David Lawrence and Mark England



complete in the house that after deinstalling the system software, there is very little room left in the book for programming examples. After reading this book you end up feeling that you are only children handed with the machine rather than having gained an extensive knowledge.

This book should prove invaluable to anyone thinking of upgrading out on the new machine. It will also be a companion in the first few months of use but eventually it will end up in a cupboard as the system becomes more familiar.

Custom chips, the Risc architecture and all the other mysteries of the machine are clearly explained in layman's terms. The actual hardware of the Amiga power is not dealt with in great detail.

I found the description of the internal chips of the Amiga a little confusing in its position at the beginning of the book. A more general introduction would have given a less daunting approach to the non-technically minded reader. Although I admit that the text makes things crystal clear, I must also admit that it is difficult to digest a shallow pool!

A recommended read for those contemplating a spending spree but as Amiga owners would look for something more exotic.

The Anatomy of the 1971 Disk Drive

Kainer Elinger
Fast Publishing

£12.95

0-948015-001

FIRST PUBLISHING REALLY HAS GOT to act together when it comes to publishing detailed documentation on Commodore products. In this offering over half of the book is given over to a complete disassembly of the 1971/91 ROM and the rest of the book is a detailed instruction manual.

The first section of the book explores about writing up the drive and

interesting debates. This is followed by explanations of the display commands in Basic 7.0.

Each command description is presented by a clearly laid out table of built characters where the command is shown in four forms: the current 7.0 code, the abbreviation for a single-byte command, used before Basic 8.0 came along, and the command as it used from the monitor. Towards the table is an explanation of the use of the command and any points which are essential to the user. Surely, this section saves the mental worrying about the drive and engine command which does not appear to have been improved since the old PET days. NEVER was it!

Advanced disk commands are dealt with in a similar no nonsense way. This points out the intricate implementation of the `BACKUP` command which has no earthly use for 95% of C128 users.

Sequential and relative files are covered with saving diagrams to assist. The section on sequential files is excellent but relative files are dealt with in a slightly manner. This is no fault with the book, it's just that the concept of relative file systems is too complex to deal with in the short space available within the book. Perhaps we can look forward to a dedicated work on the subject in the near future.

The rest of the book is of interest to advanced programmers only. The block drive commands are investigated in sufficient depth allowing the advanced programmer to try them out. C128 formats are described along with the range of formats which the 1971 will recognise.

The GCR coding used by the disk system to store information is fully detailed, including how the sync marks are used to tell the disk where to start reading from.

For the price of this book you get a wealth of knowledge which is a must to the serious programmer and a sound investment for a owner who wishes to show the friends of professionals. Much of the ROM disassembly is of no real use to the majority of programmers but holds a treasure information for built as experts.

I have books which suggest to being the only book you'll ever need! and this book, by its own claim, in this case it has indeed to make the claim for them for the majority of users this is THE definitive work.

Children of Risk

David Porter
Kingsway Publications

£4.95

0-86065-374-0

DAVID PORTER HAS BEEN INVOLVED with computers for many years but his main children at the moment is the welfare of children in today's high tech world.



The Amiga Handbook
David Lawrence and Mark
England
Sunshine Books
£2.95

The whole publishing world seems to be full of perfect books about computers or computer systems. This book is a bit of an exception purely because most people are curious about the Amiga's new and innovative range of capabilities. So

Children at Risk looks at all the pressures to which a child is subjected and the areas of Parent's concern seen principally to be media related. Apart from the final chapters on child abuse and drug addiction, the book concerns itself with video and film, role-playing games, comics and computers.

From the outset Foster makes the reader aware of the Christian audience which will attract potential readers who are agnostic or atheist. Does Foster think that Christians care more about their children than non-Christians? I hope not, but why leave the audience by indirectly insulting the Muslims, Jews, Jews and various other concerned groups by giving the book such a lowly religious title?

Part of the reason for his criticism is that the book is published by a mainstream Christian publishing house. Personally, I find this is a pity because such news outlets rarely discuss a wider array of

Very little attention has been given to the health-care needs of parents who are having an adopted child and the question which must be posed is: how do we best serve these parents?

The characterizations are often more of pliers, a not-for-profit promoter, and should be played as a game of chance and skill, and not as a game of chance and skill. It will grow up to be a well-adjusted adult. The most part of the time in Adventure games, which drive into the depths of unknown and black magic. More importantly, in my opinion, he runs the main role in every, and business.

France is the heart of the computer industry and yet no effective legislation exists to prevent schoolchildren up-and-down the country from breaking the law each day. Forre complains that she put the child on the wrong track and who knows where she may land?

Many cases of children being accused and convicted of breaking into personal files and power systems via modern-looking hacking have been given near coverage lately. Isn't this a little too breaking and entering?

Poster has got many strong arguments to put forward on each section of the book but it still left me the feeling that that author was incomplete looking at everything new being behind the scenes. It is giving himself with Mary Whitehouse for not again he still from the discontinue page, by the middle of the book I was suffering from white-knuckling fatigue (and by the end I was, even though I did it).

Fatter is a persistent man who digresses on audience facts, like medicine, a ray-bane a back-taster in place

Interestingly, the book is being produced by Dave Corbin of Solusium PR company. Is this a ploy for being involved with Obama's Friday the 13th promotion which used a skinhead gay truck in its banned advertising campaign?

Getting The Most From Your Policies

J. W. Penfold
Bernard Rabson
1990

0-800-4-155-0
TO ENCOURAGE ALL YOU WANT TO
know about a printer in a mere 10 pages
is a challenge, to say the least. Where the
others all the popular makes of
computers the task appears impossible.
Undoubtedly by the printers, Peridot
takes a leisurely study of the subject and
shows it to you.

The author's main contention is to limit the use to the use of Iggers that makes possible it would have been better to mention this fact on the back of the book for those who have patience, which are not from reasonable.

Compared to most of the material available on the subject (almost exclusively manufacturers manuals) this is a useful guide to some of the most desirable fertilisers which these persons require.

Although the book wastes space about the various typewriters, penmanship, underlining, spacing, tab settings and the like, it comes to mention the shiny subject of user defined characters. Perfield's obvious aim is to talk to the normal printing functions of a raster machine and this is borne out by the section on word processors.

The comments used are written in various Latin Compositions, *Nido*, *Specimen*, *Ql*, *Acute*, *Amstel*, *Monsieur*, and the dilated *Interprete*. If the book was thicker or if the stage of machines more limited, there would have been more to include; much more information still we must allow publishers plenty of time to make their needs.

What we are left with is a very useful guide for movement: to spend companionship for those who rely on us, to strive to control straight-forward pointing, and leave the clever stuff to the big boys.

An Introduction To Computer Communications

B. A. Ferrel
Bernard Babani
© 1999

Q-10334-154-B
IF COMMA SOUND LIKE THE THING
your pramiliars were in the cold
weather, or if based rate suggests the
speed at which things are, a whole
switching, get another (oddly, Australia
"loop," then I strongly recommend the
then volume on you.

All of the bookworks are fine moderns, top-line, partly undisciplined. As a reviewer is accustomed to full explanation is given which reveals the subject as a simple case shrouded in thick walls of jargon.

Portfolio does not stop here; the book also delves into what you can (possibly) do with your mother and stretches the subject into direct communication between computers and real communication.

The section on direction cosines (local networks) is especially interesting to Cantonese owners because the mystery of the new standard 84,752 (the user port) is explained at length. Later in the book some simple program listings are given for direct communications between Win 2M and C-libs.

For a more ☐ all this is remarkable
value

Commodore's Handbook of
Simon's Basic

John G. Bell
Brady Communications Co., Inc.
(Prentice Hall Publishing Co.)
071-26

THIRD COMMERCIAL OFFER 1045
 Federal of Germany, East (G.D.R.). If you have
 never become acquainted with it, then
 this is the book for you. Indeed, even if
 you are conversant with G.D.R., you may
 find some new information.

James Smith has completed a very comprehensive survey of S.B. which clarifies the original material very effectively. It would be hard to get frustrated with this book as all commands are well defined in some 22 different sections, which cover almost everything you need to know. In addition there are plenty of sub-sections and a fine collection of illustrative programs. So if you really want to get to grips with S.B. this is the book for you.

David Hanson has had his good share of "crazy" ideas in the past, and he has some interesting ideas for you to try out. An interesting chapter on new methods of Data Handling, a structured modeling "local and global" variables, while structured programming goes from new commands PROC, the PROC, CALL, EXEC. These commands simplify programming tasks and could lead you into business programming in a modern way. A touch of Pascal, no quote the author. Perhaps so, but you will have to work on the one yourself to make full use of the computer.

Naturally, everyone's concept of S.B. is as a graphics program. This is fully clarified here and the reasons and use of quotes is happily dealt with - also shown here.

Island and Alaska are inadequately covered and the road functions for Alaska, Pacific and Lightning described. The authors does not seem too happy with these - make visible road!

I am happy to note that, in his interview, David Lamont gives full credit to just this for the completion of the book. Good luck to each of them and to you when you use it as an enjoyable well-merited, well-documented book which is read with pleasure. — R. B.

DAN DARE

PILOT OF THE FUTURE

THE STORY SO FAR
 COLONEL DAN DARE HAS LOCATED THE AERODROME OF HIS ARCH ENEMY - THE VIKI ARCADE. HE MUST DEFEAT THE BASE AT ALL COSTS BUT FIRST HE MUST DEFEAT THE OBSCURE THREAT... (SEE PAGE 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

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Ninja Master

Platform
 CIB \$19.99



YET ANOTHER ORIENTAL martial arts game and a real very good one at that. Ninja Master sees you attempt to run from the ranks of absolute beginners by qualifying in four runs. Do this and you can try them again at a harder level etc etc.

The first task sees you trying to fend off waves as they are fired at your body, using four keys - one for each limb. Secondly you have to knock through a lamp of wood. You have 20 seconds to harness the keys and reach a sufficient power level. This is one of the game's far too

easy and it is almost impossible not to qualify. Then come hand and chain throwers, at you. These pointed stars, aimed high, radiate in an arc and coming at you at a variety of speeds must be deflected with your trusty sword.

The graphics, although large and colourful are fairly crude and are outperformed by various far better games. The game though has no lasting appeal, and even at the budget price, cannot be recommended.

GRAL

KNIGHT GAMES

Fantasy Software
 CIB \$19.95



THIS TITLE COULD JUST AS well be called Ye Olde Summers Games. Eight medieval combats for you to try. Six against an adversary (either human or computer) and two deathly based solitary combats.

The object of the game is very much to knock things out of your opponent before he does likewise to you. Each player starts with 10 shields and each shield consists of 10 rings. A successful hack removes a ring from your adversary's total and the game ends when either player runs out of shields or time runs out - nicely depicted by a sword dropping from a castle.

The combat sports are two sword fights, quarterstaff, pikestaff, a battle axe and - my favourite - the ball and chain - a sort of clubbers for grown ups! For each combat, you have four aggressive and four defensive manoeuvres available to you as well as moving left and right. You can also try shooting weapons. However with the long bow and moving targets with the cross bow.

The whole game is very nicely animated with some excellent backdrops and some appropriate music although I preferred to turn this off and listen to the sound of weapons against bone. The game is on a multi level type



and in spite I had no problems with it whatsoever. A highly enjoyable game to

play with the added advantage of being very well presented. GRAL

ARAC

Addictive Games
 CIB



ARAC IS A DROID AND AS such has only a limited range of actions. He can move left and right, jump and fire a gun. But at he can find two extra legs and the power plates, he can transform into Archimedes with the ability to fall upwards and fire energy bolts.

Only in that form can he hope to deactivate the three stations. Even then, he might need a little help from his friends.

Armed and on his own the complex and by firing he not at the right moment, Arac can capture them. These

creatures can then be summoned at a later date to help Arac in exchange for their freedom. They will block out the radar system, Arac can eat through solid walls, weapons can give you extra high jumps whilst rock boppers will help you open the lock when you find it. You can hold up to eight of each type in your cage and activate them by answering its questions.

The game must be completed with a time limit but ends sooner if your energy runs out.

GRAL

PROJECT NOVA

Commodore
C-64



FOR PROJECT NOVA READ: Star Trek fans are in for a treat as you then the game is modelled on one of the golden eras of the

computer world. The galaxy has been attacked by an alien force and they have already taken over many sectors of your space

map. By hyper-spacing to their locations you must defeat them all to battle and free the galaxy.

To help you, you have two laser cannons and a blaster set of shields - green, amber and red. Green is a defenceless state, amber combat on the state you won't last long. Amber is suitable for a single opponent but will not be needed for serious battle.

Using your on-board computer you are given a display showing the galaxy map which indicates the number of ships in each sector. Selecting a destination using two co-ordinates (x,y) coloured bars you zoom off through a tremendously effective 3D space warp to face the foe.

As you dig battle damage occurs and you have to repair your ship quickly or run for it. Everything you do takes energy and this can be regained by resting in a distant zone or by hyper-spacing to an energy square on the map.

As you gradually mop up the empire your command rating goes up towards legendary, the highest status in the universe.

Graphics really seems to have come to terms with the C-64, the action involving very realistic indeed. Excitement and a little planning make this an excellent game.

E.O.

FRANK BRUNO'S BOXING

IBM
C-64



AMBITIOUS BUT SUCCESSFUL is the way to describe the boxing simulation. Personally this isn't a fan of the previous version but a complete version is bloodless and bloodless is a C-64 by me.

The graphics are really outstanding with the view of the ring showing Bruno's back to his latest hit opponent. The punches and kicks are controlled by keyboard press but there

are not modifiable so hard luck if you don't like them. The method of control is complex and could have been simplified if the function keys had been used.

Bruno's opponents are loaded individually from tape but you must beat each one to progress to the next. This is because there is an entry code awarded but once you know the code you can skip the defeated contenders in

future rounds.

The three opponents on the tape are Canadian Cruiser, Hong Kong Champion and Puerto Rican in order of difficulty. Each has his own characteristic style and you must beat them at Light, Middle and Heavyweight before you get the code for the next fighter. Each fighter has three ratings and you must knock the other guy down three times by win

The screen display shows the opponents cartoon faces in the opposite top corners but the interesting details tell the story between them. These details show the status of your opponent, your own status and elapsed time.

Every C-64 collection should include this game, it's a knockout!

E.O.

POOR JACK

Atari
C64



INCREDIBLY BITE-SIZED HANDS were laid by Tetris on the makers of the original block-jack arcade machine? I only ask because the block-jack seems to cause more serious problems than its worth. For most of the game poor Jack seems to be doing about as well as he can. Although the Sphinx, with her unbeatable smile does make an interesting scene, it detracts from the quality of the gameplay.

Around the sphinx screen are a number of ledges with bombs resting on them. The upper ledges are controlled by the main and a gun that

shoots at something that bounces the ledges in pursuit of Jack.

The late more gradually get tired of pursuing the same old ledge and drop to progressively lower ledges until they reach the bottom of the screen. Here they mutate into large black balls which float around the screen adding to Jack's problems.

Bonus data are supposed to appear but I've yet to see any.

This game could have been the best C64 game on the market but the confused screen kills it much lower.

MERCULES

Alpha Omega
C64, Atari

A STRANGE LITTLE PLATFORM game with poor graphics and sound together with a busy chain of colour schemes does not immediately appear to have a legging for it. But for some reason, Hercules is strangely addictive. You control the Greek Hero as he tries to solve the 1500-year-old King Daryllion's

Each level consists of two or more scenarios and scenes and here lies the problem. You have very little idea of what you are supposed to be doing. Frequently, large areas of the screen appear blank and you must leap into the unknown

hoping that a platform will miraculously appear underneath you. There are ropes to be climbed, platforms that collapse under you and assorted scenes to be avoided. Everything that you do though may be done quickly. Platforms under you quickly burst into flames and there is also a time limit on most scenes.

Hercules needs a lot of experimentation if you don't get anywhere and this seems to put a lot of people off the game. Certainly, a review poll in the office resulted in a 10/10 of those who loved it or loathed it.

C.B.H.



SPLIT PERSONALITIES

Domark
C64



BASED ON THE OLD adding block puzzle game which you move pieces of a picture round a board attempting to reconstruct the original Split Personalities is a highly original version as a theme in which the likes of Romeo, Maggie and Ice Cube hopefully appear before your very eyes.

The first difference that you notice is that the board starts off empty. You bring on pieces as and where you want them. Pieces continue to slide until they either hit a wall or another block. Claps periodically appear in some

of the walls allowing you to return unwanted bits of puzzle to the outside.

Each screen must be completed against the clock. After each a few there is a small completion picture highlighting exactly where your current piece should go. Control is a nightmare but I didn't find that the game was as responsive to my touch as it might have been. Nevertheless, an original and highly entertaining game to play.

C.B.H.

ACTION REPLAY

PlayStation 2
Xbox
Game Boy Advance
Nintendo DS

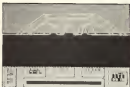
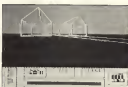
MERCINARY - THE

SECOND CITY

PlayStation 2

Editor: [unreadable]

Editor: [unreadable]



REMEMBER MERCINAR? If you don't then reload and buy it immediately so that you can try the Second City. If you do, dash out and hug the data disk.

Back, already! Oh, Mercenary is Playgroup's last de facto. In the first game you had crash landed in the middle of a civil war on the planet Tag but the Palyers and Mercenaries are still going in it because another.

Again you must decide which side you're on but your decision is totally arbitrary because all your interests in it are the ones which will buy you your escape.

In Mercenary you were battling above and below Central City but now you find yourself in the deep south in the grip of a long, long winter. The Palyer Commanders

leatherwings is the prison governor here and he has his ready eye on you from the start.

As in the first game you have to buy your first steps on the planet. Although the price is still the same, other commodities are more expensive than they used to be.

The graphics in this game is up to the high standard of Mercenary but those who haven't seen it, Tag is shown in more than 3D style, like the United Line, the graphics move very quickly as you drive the planet's surface in your search for an escape. Along the way you can travel at the speed of light and find Tag, created by William. The planet's greatest architect. Philanthropist with lucky fingers can find a valley for two

at some of these buildings but be warned, the Palyer's won't take such desperate flying down.

The 3D effects are tremendous and you're not limited to merely stepping along the ground. If you turn upwards in 90 degrees your ship will zoom forward where you can step and look back to see the city. There, for below you can see the streets laid out in a grid which you can drive before coming back down to the surface for a soft landing.

When you bought your ship, the Palyer sent a message telling the location of one of their 3D. On reaching the correct place you may descend into the wilderness city.

Your next task is to find the building room who have been taken this in Central City. But looking at the Mercenary's building room is around here as well as you can easily decide who's side you're on.

Across is the Mercenary's building it was once the building room only has three things: a single door which, as we said, looks like the author's chest room. There are hidden and only he has the key.

The game now follows a more game pattern but however, the story mode begins here so it's more which I found very quickly

was the entrance to the prison. This is a real find and when you turn around after entering the door has disappeared and the only option appears to be getting from the game or a bit.

Quitting doesn't mean ending the game as you may think. You can open on the planet's surface in a vehicle but without any of the useful objects which you may have picked up and dropped. Once more you have to find the 3D. What do you mean, you're forgetting. Oh, look! Nothing left but to systematically search for another 3D.

Second City is for those who really enjoyed the first game. It is not so very different in style to its predecessor. The architecture buildings can still be seen and the markings on the doors have not changed in meaning. It is, however, much harder to succeed.

Some Mercenary touches like the form of billboards. One with the Mercenary logo, another with the Atari logo and a third with the name of one of the author's previous creations. Having the Atari logo gives the same 'inter' response as before and having the Atari logo being a computer. Don't go for the third logo though, it will bring the author's name down around your ears. Things are going to get harder in the third, so be warned.

LA

» ACTION REPLAY



MIND PURSUIT

US Gold
DOS 3.3
C64



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE games are enjoying a great deal of interest at the moment, thanks to the way *Mind Pursuit* has grabbed popular attention. *Mind Pursuit* takes its style on the original concept of categorized questions but transforms the board game into a suitable form for the computer medium.

The board is replaced by a striking pathway of stepping stones which each player must negotiate. Each correctly answered question allows you to move on a step or two depending on the difficulty level and at several points you are given the opportunity to choose a short cut of difficult questions or continue on your way with easier options.

The point values of the squares are 25, 50 and 100 for 25 points you simply have to say if a statement is true or false. Fifty points are awarded if you answer a question correctly from a menu of five optional responses. To gain 100 points you have to type in your own answer to a question.

The high scoring option has a pitfall. Even though it allows you to omit a letter to get one letter wrong, the answer still has to be substantially the same as the one given. For example, 'hey soccer' is a correct response to a question but 'soccer' would be deemed incorrect. Although some of my fellow players moaned like cats

about this, I thought it was a valid attitude. In response I've played against question masters who have applied the same rule in the board game.

After *Monster Tron* I was set to complain bitterly about the American bias of the questions but not now. The sport questions are very American but if there are raised an eyebrow the majority of the other questions are far enough. Only one question really annoyed me and that was in the popular sporting theme: 'who chased the walrus?' (no the answer isn't a pig!).

I don't know if there are plans to release more question databases for the game but I hope so. There is no leading for building up your own questions and I found that many of the questions were repeated during a second playing of the game. On two occasions in a game the same question occurred twice.

Some of the questions use graphics or music which is a good example of using the computer's capabilities to the full.

Each player in turn presses a key to stop a running number processor. The value given selects the area in which the question will be asked. The six categories are: sports and games, science and nature, history and geography, TV and film or culture. Choosing a key gives you a general knowledge quiz. The question which

gives you the chance of an extra turn if you answer it correctly.

The game is only available on disk and each side of the disk has questions ranging from simple to extremely difficult. A hint can be set on the response time, a score limit can be set or an overall time limit. The advantage to the game is just a pity that the response time can't be set for individual players to handicap. These existing know-als that I always seem to be asked again!

At the end of each game a scoreboard is presented which shows the percentage of correct responses given by each player. In the case of a drawn game this can be used to determine the victor. Apart from this, it is interesting to see how your overall performance measures and means that a one player game can be just as much fun as the

full two player game.

There appears to be a slight problem with the screen display which probably results from the difference between British and American money supplies. The screen is split using an image and the line between the board and the question area affects a row of characters in an extremely irritating way.

The problems of syntactically correct answers is often slightly by a computerhouse guide in the instructions. As a result *Isomath*, *Weldit* and *Nautilus* Irish players will probably turn up on US Gold's desktop with murder on their mind when they find out the correct response to a question, whose answer is Great Britain should be typed in as England!

A good game but I'm still waiting for the perfect trivia R.D.



ACTION REPLAY



HOT WHEELS

US Galt
\$74.95
C64 • joystick



HOT WHEELS IS BASED ON Mattel's top cars of the same name and is aimed at the kiddies. It represents a new concept called Computer Activity Tapes imported by US Galt from America's excellent Toys company (Summer Games, Incredible Machine, etc).

To say that this is a brilliant game would be like saying that the Sun is a newspaper: the programming standard is so high as usual but the gameplay which results from all this effort does not go far enough.

At the start of the game you have to select your car from the showroom or build a powerail in the factory. The showroom can assemble the Hot Wheels range but the CTR cars created by collecting a from credit it and repair station from the rings available in the workshops.

In both cases the car's colour of the car has to be selected in the paint shop. The car is then sprayed with clouds of colour and the car is ready for the road.

When you find yourself outside the car workshop waiting to be fixed. As you travel around there are several options for you to choose from: you can go to a carwash to park in a maintenance workshop and change your car again. The only really interesting part is the demolition derby stadium. After the two slow chasing a car (which I was

disappointed to find that the demolition car is always red).

The action is seen in plan view with the four cars represented by coloured blocks. As the cars bump into one another gradually become mis-shapen until they turn into grey blocks. At any point you can leave the stadium and return to normal life in your old car.

With nothing much to do in the part of some you'll want be nothing to miss along the exposure and investigate the other part of town. This trip is done in automatic past. In other words you sit and watch as the car does its own thing, eventually reaching the other location (why's the car on the wrong side of the road, daddy?).

In this part of town you can stop at your petrol, change all four the engine, swap your car for a sheep, and fire engine. These activities provide a lot of fun to the game especially watching the dripping oil which seems to drain from all over the car body.

More could have been made of this section. Why is the price of the petrol shown but not used as part of the game? Surely it would be more fun to earn money at the demolition derby and spend it on the services in this part of town? Burning out of petrol and badly running engines could have made this much more interesting and

would give greater purpose to the game.

On the good side, having the engine and operating the fire engine takes a lot of thought.

To test each piston you have to use your eyes and ears. The performance of each piston in turn is represented by a blue note and a sound. An alarm clings and sound is given as a reference and the blue is as much the current piston's performance to this. After each performance the two waveforms are compared and a score given a given light display.

One of the houses has a habit of burning into flames and the race is on to collect the fire engine and douse the flames before the house burns down. Changing from

your current car means parking it in the first station garage with its up and over doors. Then the fire engine can emerge from its garage and dash off to the reconfiguration.

On arrival at the fire, the water tank is shown and the idea is to douse the flames in each window before the water runs out. Fail in your task and the house burns down before your very eyes.

This could have been a superb entertainment if just a little more thought had been put into it. As it stands it provides short bursts of excitement and I was left with the feeling that playing with the actual toy would have greater appeal to most children.

E.D.



SUMMING UP



Gordon Hamlett explains how Ariolasoft can help you balance your books.

WHENEVER SOFTWARE GETS bundled with a computer, it is a pretty good bet that the three packages included will be a word processor, a database and a spreadsheet. The last two are familiar terms to most home macro users, but try and large spreadsheet have always been associated with businesses.

If you ask a non-user what a spreadsheet is, a typical response might be "something to do with accounts or financial forecasting." It is reasonable to assume that this tool too will find a place in the home, and it is what will people tell you that Cal-Kid is an Ariolasoft aim to be useful to home users and there are some 28 useful ideas as to how it might prove helpful.

A spreadsheet is really no more than a very large sheet of paper divided up into rows and columns. It allows you to make calculations on a given set of figures, for example your household expenses, and then re-calculate cheap, quickly and simply without the need to rewrite the whole thing if, say, the mortgage rate changes. It can be used for nothing grander than checking your bank balance or working out how many walls of wallpaper you need to decorate the lounge or, on a higher level, managing your company's finances. One level often associated with spreadsheets is "what if?" This is because it is easy to work out problems such as "What if I increase the price by 10% but lose 5% of my sales as a result?"

One of the worst things about using a

program like this is if you load it in and are confronted with a series of rows and columns and you have absolutely no idea what to do next. It is here that Cal-Kid comes into its own. Not only do you get an easy to follow tutorial in the instruction manual, but you also get 20 previously designed forms, all of which come in two formats. The first has sample figures already loaded in to show you the sort of results to expect and the second is left blank for you to enter your own figures. If the design of the form suits you to your liking, the manual shows you how you can easily change it, for example you might not have a car and so have no use for a row giving details of motor expenses but prefer to substitute it for entering your child's school fees.

It is these templates that make the package easy to use and I for one would not have bothered setting up my own sheets if I had nothing to go on. Amongst the templates included are a home budget, motor expenditure, starting a business and calculating loan repayments.

So how does it all work? As I have mentioned, the spreadsheet is divided into a series of rows and columns. In Cal-Kid, the maximum size of the sheet is 26 columns (A-Z) by 99 rows (1-99). By referring to its co-ordinates, you can easily address any particular cell, e.g. C14 or B100. The contents of each cell can be text, numbers or formulae. An example taken from the home budget template will show how it all fits together.

In the first column you enter down details of the various items of income and expenditure—salary, rent, travel etc. These are all text cells as are the labels for the rest of columns—January, February etc. In the appropriate cell,

you enter the relevant amount. For example, if cell B2 represents salary for January and you earned £500 you enter 500 in cell B2. This would be a numerical cell. If all your outgoings for January were in cells B39 to B49 and you wanted to know your total expenses you put the program to total cells B39 to B49 and to put the result in B50. This is an example of a formula cell. Having input all your figures you can quickly get answers for your net income and how much you are spending on beer or a month by month breakdown.

The program's menu is very easy to use. A help screen is always available if you need it and there are several facilities designed to make life as simple for you as possible. A typical example is the replicate command. Say you have just entered a formula to add up all the expenses for January and want to do the same for the rest of the year, a simple command allows you to copy the formula across without having to write it out a dozen times. Sheets can be locked from and saved to disk, and be printed out if required. If you use Paperback word processor, you can integrate the sheet into a report or a lettering letter to your bank manager.

The odd question is, I suppose, would I use it myself and the answer is probably yes. The flexibility is not through any fault of the program, it would recommend that without hesitation to anyone who has a lot of figures and problems. It is just that I can't come to me without the fact that my days are numbered!

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10/2/89

Allen Webb gives

kernel routines and

floating points the

once over.

BEFORE STARTING WORK this month, I want to plug two books which are invaluable to the machine code user. Both are by Nick Hampshire, Richard Franklin and Carl Graham.

1) *The Commodore 64 (Date December)*. This is a fully annotated source code of the ROM contents and is the best I've seen.

2) *Advanced Commodore 64 Basic*. This gives an in-depth description of the functions of Basic with a particularly good chapter on floating point operations.

From now on, as a matter of convention, I will signify the registers holding a 16 bit address as *low byte/high byte*. For example, the routine at \$A31F which prints a string requires the start address in the accumulator (*low byte*) and in the Y register (*high byte*). In my short hand, these are represented by (A,Y) QQQ.

Kernel Routines

You may frequently need to LOAD or SAVE data to diskette routines. There are kernel routines to handle both of these: *Before* \$A300 and *After* \$A300, where *After* is another routine necessary to set up the file details. These are \$E71F and \$E71A.

SETLFS

This routine, called from \$E71A, sets up a logical file. It is called with the device number in the X register, the logical file number in the accumulator and the secondary address in the Y register.

SETNAM

This routine sets up the name of the file. It is called at \$E71F with the start address of the name in the X and Y registers and the length of the name in the accumulator. If you don't want to give the file a name, set the accumulator to zero before calling the routine.

These routines must be called before calling the SAVE or LOAD routines.

Load

This routine is called from \$E71F. The device label is set to zero if you want to make a load of 1 if you want to verify a file. If you have set the secondary address to zero when you called \$E71F, you must supply the load address in the (X,Y) registers. If the secondary address was one, the file loads to the address in the registers.

Try these routines out, they work as they are with both disk and cassette.

As I will stage later, it is possible to set up files in a easier way by using routines in the Basic ROM.

Although the kernel has some handy routines, it is the Basic ROM which is the real meat of handy bits and pieces. Before I launch into the ROM, however, I must bore you with what is little theory on the use of floating point.

Floating Point

Floating point representation is a complex system as I will only touch on the subject. We have already used eight and 16 bit integer numbers. The problem is, how do we represent decimals? The answer is in two or six bytes! Most floating point numbers are being manipulated, the six byte unpacked system is used. When a number is being saved in RAM, a more efficient five byte packed format is used. The number is represented by four bytes which make up the mantissa. In packed format, the seventh most significant mantissa byte holds the sign bit. In unpacked format, the sign is kept in the extra byte. The final byte holds the exponent. The exponent decides the position of the decimal point.

If left represents the most significant byte of the mantissa and M4 the least significant byte, a floating point number is given by:

$2^{(EXPAND \times 128) + (SIGN \times 128) + (M4 \times 64) + (M3 \times 32) + (M2 \times 16) + (M1 \times 8)}$

If packed format is used, the sign is incorporated by multiplying that bit by

$1 - (SIGN \times 128)$

(See what I mean about complicated? It also explains why floating point operations are so slow! If you want to know more about it, try the

Listing 1

10 LOAD LDA, # 1	• logical file number
20 LDX DRY	• device
30 LDY # 1	• secondary address
40 JSR \$E71A	• set logical file
50 LDA NAMELEN	• name length
60 LDX # < BUFFER	• name least significant byte
70 LDY # > BUFFER	• name most significant byte
80 JSR \$E71D	• set file name
90 LDA # 0	• we want to load
100 JSR \$E71C	• perform load
110 RTS	

Save

This routine is called from \$E71D. RAM save addresses are required before RAM can be saved. We need to know the start and end addresses of the block of RAM. This achieved is quite a neat way. The start address of the block is stored in a pair of zero page locations in the usual low-high format. The accumulator is loaded with the low byte of this pair. The end address plus one is stored in (X,Y) and the routine called. Listing 2 shows a block of RAM from address \$A to address \$A. The basic assumptions are as in listing 1.

books cited earlier.

This floating point routine uses two floating point accumulators for storing data, FAC # 1 and FAC # 2. FAC # 1 occupies locations \$60 to \$6B inclusive (\$60 is the exponent and \$6B the sign) and FAC # 2 occupies locations \$6C to \$6F inclusive (\$6C is the exponent and \$6F the sign). Some other zero page locations are also used.

Just bear in mind what floating point numbers are for and we will look at their manipulation later.

I want to describe a number of handy routines for

Listing 2

10 SAVE LDR DRY	• device number
20 LDA # 0	• logical file number
30 LDY # 1	• secondary address
40 JSR \$E71A	• set logical file
50 LDA NAMELEN	• name length
60 LDX # < BUFFER	• name least significant byte
70 LDY # > BUFFER	• name most significant byte
80 JSR \$E71D	• set name
90 LDA # < \$A	• start address low
100 STA \$6A	• into location \$6A
110 LDA # > \$A	• start address high
120 STA \$6B	• into location \$6B
130 LDA # \$A	• location holding start address low
140 LDX # < \$A	• end address low
150 LDY # > \$A	• end address high
160 JSR \$E71C	• perform save
170 RTS	

the conversion of integer and floating point numbers.

First, there are three routines which will convert a floating point number in FAC #1 to an integer. They accept integers in various ranges.

\$B1AA

This routine takes a floating point number in the range +0.007 to +0.997 and converts it to an integer in (A/Y).

\$B1BF

This routine takes a floating point number in the range zero to 0.999 and converts it to an integer in (B4/B5).

\$B7B7

This routine takes a floating point number in the range zero to 0.999 and converts it to an integer in (B4/B5).

\$B0CC

If you want to perform the equivalent to BASIC this routine converts FAC #1 to an integer and then returns it via FAC #1.

\$B391

Converts an integer in the range 0 to 0.999 in (Y/A) to a floating point number in FAC #1.

\$B0DD

Converts the value in FAC #1 into a string terminated by 0 and returns with the start address of the string in (A/Y). This is the same format as the print string routine at \$A91E. To print a floating point number in FAC #1 simply use

```
$B0DD
$B A91E
```

A routine at \$B0D7 does this in one go thereby saving three bytes.

\$B7B5

This routine performs a function similar to WVAL in that it converts a string starting at (B0/B1) and length in the accumulator to a number in FAC #1.

OK, that's all for this month. Next month I'll continue with the Basic ROM and discuss how to pass parameters to machine code.

Listing 3

```
10 *-4C000
20 FLAG = 1000
30 LDA #0
40 STA FLAG ;CLEAR FLAG
50 START JSR #FFE4 ;SCAN KEYBOARD
60 BRE OUT ;KEY PRESSED
70 LDA FLAG ;CHECK FLAG
80 BEQ KEY ;FLAG=0
90 DEC FLAG ;ZERO FLAG
100 LDA #140 ;TURN OFF REVERSE FIELD
110 JSR #FFD2
120 JNP PMSG ;PRINT MESSAGE
130 BEV INC FLAG ;SET FLAG TO 1
140 LDA #0 ;SET REVERSE FIELD
150 JSR #FFD2
160 PMSG LDX #20
170 LDY #7
180 CLC
190 JSR #FFF0 ;SET CURSOR POSITION
200 LDA #MESSAGE
210 LDA #MESSAGE
220 JSR #AB1E ;PRINT MESSAGE
230 JNP START ;BACK TO START
240 OUT RTS
250 MESSAGE .ASCIZ "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
260 .BYTE 0
```

Homework To Part 7

Last month's Homework was a mixed bag. Question 1 asked you to provide a routine prompting for a key press. Here is one solution. In order to save space, the

routine uses just one message with FLAG deciding whether or not the message is written in reverse field. You should recognize all the ROM calls from earlier parts of the series. The odd flashing effect

is due to interference between the flash and the screen scan. Press CTRL twice the effect of introducing a delay to slow down the flash rate.

Questions 2 and 3 were

Listing 4

```
30 *-4C000
40 START = #FB
50 FINISH = #FD
60 CHARADD = #FB
60 :
81 JNP SETUP
82 JNP SCROLL
70 SETUP LDA #000 ;SET UP START AND END ADDRESSES
80 STA START
90 STA FINISH
100 LDA #000
110 STA START+1
120 LDA #000
130 STA FINISH+1
140 LDA #000 ;TURN OFF INTERRUPTS
150 AND #254
160 STA #000
170 LDA #01
180 AND #251
190 STA #01
200 LDY #0
210 LOOP LDA (START),Y ;MOVE CHARACTER TABLE TO #3000
220 STA (FINISH),Y
```

```

238 CLC
240 LDA START
250 ADC #1
260 STA START
270 LDA START+1
280 ADC #0
290 STA START+1
300 CLC
310 LDA FINISH
320 ADC #1
330 STA FINISH
340 LDA FINISH+1
350 ADC #0
360 STA FINISH+1
370 LDA START
380 BNE LOOP
390 LDA START+1
400 CMP #0DA
410 BNE LOOP
420 LDA #01
430 ORA #4
440 STA #01
450 LDA #DC0E
460 ORA #1
470 STA #DC0E
480 LDA #0010
490 AND #240
500 ORA #17
510 STA #0010
520 RTS
530 :
540 :
550 SCROLL JSR #ADFD
560 JSR #AD0A
570 JSR #B7F7
580 LDA #0
590 STA CHARADD+1
600 LDA #14
610 STA CHARADD
620 ASL CHARADD
630 ROL CHARADD+1
640 ASL CHARADD
650 ROL CHARADD+1
660 ASL CHARADD
670 ROL CHARADD+1
680 CLC
690 LDA CHARADD+1
700 ADC #030
710 OR TABLE
720 STA CHARADD+1
730 LDY #0
740 LOOP 1 CLC
750 LDA (CHARADD),Y
760 ROL A
770 BCC LOOP2
780 BCC LOOP2
790 ORA #00000001
800 LOOP2 STA (CHARADD),Y
810 INT
820 CPY #0
830 BCC LOOP1
840 RTS

```

;BUMP ADDRESS
 ;FINISHED PRINT
 ;NO - NEXT BYTE
 ;YES - REINSTATE INTERRUPT
 ;ACTIVATE NEW CHARACTER SET
 ;CHARACTER NUMBER TIMES 8
 ;ADD START ADDRESS OF CHARACT
 ;ROLL FIRST BYTE
 ;HAS A SET BIT ROLLED INTO CA
 ;YES, REPLACE IT
 ;FINISHED PRINT
 ;NO - NEXT BYTE

linked and involved redefined character.

WY 40102 moves the character set to 5000 and installs the new set WY 40063 sets the character (I left one pad e.g. to scroll A use WY 40105).

I'm feeling generous this month so there's only one question for your homework.

Imagine that you are writing a simple adventure interpreter and that you have a table of the first four letters of each word in a vocabulary. For example

TABLE0001AT SINGHTED...

Words less than four letters long are padded with spaces (chr\$255).

I want a single routine which does the following:

- 1) Prompts and inputs a string.
- 2) Takes the first four characters of the input and searches the table for a match.
- 3) If a match is found a friendly message tells you of the position of the word in the table.
- 4) If no match is found a message advises you accordingly.
- 5) The table may be as long as 256 characters (64 words).

Eric Doyle looks at some
new utilities from Canada —
courtesy of Anolissoft.

I'VE HAD AN INCOMPATIBILITY PROBLEM between my 64 and printer for the past three or four years. The 64 works happily to its 40-column screen but my printer produces 80-column printouts.

My wordprocessor is my friend and butler, and each month I face the same problem of formatting my initial print into an "IntelliType" document by refitting from a 40-column composing screen to the double-stated output screen and then scrolling back and forth "windowing" my way around the pages then I have to turn back to my ideocomposing screen to make any changes. I often think how nice it would be to have an 80-column screen and avoid the daily chore.

Of course there are ways around this problem such as using the Timesword wordpro which substitutes characters to force a pseudo 80-column screen on to the normal Commodore screen but I also need a pseudo-word database and spreadsheet screen.

After obtaining a copy of the excellent PageClip wordpro and Consultant database, I noticed that the originating company, Batteries Included of Canada, had many other superb products. This fact has not escaped the dear watchful talent scouts at Anolissoft and the result is the appearance of the 64-80 adapter in the Anolissoft catalogue.

Used with the 1700 and 1702 Commodore monitors, this 80-column adapter slot in a 6400 video processor and Basic v-11 Disk Operating System into 84 of memory from \$6400 to \$9911. Loading software has to be adapted to fit the 80-column monitor and also around the external screen operating system. As far as I can see this means using Batteries Included products at the moment but that's probably a plus if you haven't already checked out for a wordprocessor.

Installation is simplicity itself. Plug the unit into the cartridge port and connect the monitor using easy-to-follow instructions and supplied adapter leads. In a matter of minutes your 64 is ready for crystal-clear, 80-column, monochrome working.

One major advantage over the 64's low, little screen is that switching from 40 to 80 and back again, is achieved by a 505 command thus avoiding the headache normally associated with the 128's computer/SGE outputs. Using the 505 within a program is predictable but although I had no problems in switching to the 6400 processor and spreading system without slowing its associated screen RAM, going in the opposite direction always resulted in a blank 40-column screen.

I found no real problem in using either PageClip or The Consultant on the wide

BATTERIES INCLUDED



screen even though I was not using either of the standard Commodore monitors. Trying it on the CP/M 1701 the picture appeared even sharper.

Another problem I have with my printer is the self-imposed one of linking a Commodore machine to my 64 in preference to the decades-old Commodore models. To get a good listing to print in PETSCII code on an ASCII printer requires an adaptor. Once again the Anolissoft/Batteries Included has-up rushed to the rescue with 80 Interface.

The attachment is a little messy because the unit attaches to the serial port and taps a power supply from the cassette port which means that the printer adaptor dangles off the back of my computer by two leads. A third lead then trails off to my printer. This is also even more because I also use a disk drive on the serial port, so the lead to the adaptor has to stretch across to the disk-chaining output from my 1601 to allow the disk drive to be linked into the system. Antithetically that is unpleasant but it is a common problem with most similar adaptors so you just have to get used to the kludge as it is. By saving the computer on equivalent wedges you can mark the wall under the body of the 64 and cut off light.

Cassette-based system users may be throwing their hands up in horror at the thought of sacrificing their cassette port for a more power tag. I am pleased to say that the back of the plug has a duplicate cassette connector so that both units can be used in tandem with no ill effects.

Once installed a few switches have to be set according to the type of printer on the other end. You can opt for the usual dance number four or select five if another printer, such as a daisywheel, is linked into the system. A second switch controls the PETSCII/ASCII converter which I'll explain in a minute. The third switch acts as a CAPS lock and the final switch will add line feeds for those printers which fail to recognise "return" commands.

The converter switch does not actually send out the various graphic symbols of the PETSCII code but converts these to the kind of alternatives which are found at the Basic listings in Your Commodore. For example, the reversed Q which symbolises a cursor move, QW&17, will appear as QW&17 on printers. This has two advantages: the adaptor will work on a wider range of ASCII-compatible printers and the listings produced are clear and

inconvenient. Some of the advantages could be better but you get used to what you're given!

Getting started is a breeze. I have a 400K dual disk drive to which would simply disk backup procedures. OK, I can struggle along with two tiers but I need a special program which always makes slowing down the duplication process. The 400K 0206 has useful commands like BACKUP which can only work on the older dual systems because all 0206s have a drive number of zero and these commands work on drives with number zero and one. Hence the frustration on using drive number with disk commands on the 0206 when this is surely necessary because the default value is zero. I have a case of systematic good product than necessity.

Off the hobby horse and back to the

lead can be left in place, even when the cassette is removed. Apart from this increased flexibility to your system you also get 4 0206s to enable you use it to best advantage.

Briefly I love the new Amibootromp. I would just like to give a plug for the state-of-the-art software packages which for my money, give the best value available.

PaperClip, available for 40-column C64 and 80-column C64s and C128, allowing printouts up to 128 columns wide. All three versions appear on the same disk to me upgrading problems there. A dangle to plug into your pocket part comes with each pack and which at least means that you can back up your disk easily.

What you get for your money is a wordprocessor which appears perfect-

the production of form letters and associated address files is a breeze to make. For the uninitiated a form letter is one in which the text remains the same but names, addresses and any other nominated data are used invariable to someone or person or what would otherwise be a general circular.

Other wordpro look at text blocks as page with chunks but PaperClip can select vertical sections of any width so that tables of figures can easily be moved or reorganized with the minimum of fuss. The columns can even be sorted into alphabetical or numerical order without leaving the program!

Adding to this full printout control, the ability to pause to change a display with a screen image by any which way, the ability to produce bold, or global, files and you have a very useful tool rather than a glorified typewriter!



review. The B.I. product is called BusCard II and it allows the cartridge port to interface with Commodore or 0206-0208 equipment. Earlier 0206 machines relied heavily on the 0206 connection and many programs can still be loaded in second-hand outlets. The interface has three purposes, the normal cartridge port connector, a parallel output and the 0206 Bus. System connections is determined by a bank of eight switches allowing communication with a total of seven devices numbered four to 10.

Connections of the BusCard necessitates driving into the inside of the 04 to find the 044 resistor to which a clip is connected. Although the instructions go out of their way to describe accurately where the connection point is, the words fail to be the mark. Terms such as 'right' and 'bottom' are subjective and rely upon your viewpoint and conception of these terms. In their unending quest for clarity, B.I. includes two warning photographs to clarify any doubt that the verbal description may leave. Nice try but the important data of these photos is to denote that any detail is lost in a black line.

Once the connection has been made

tion once though by state-of-the-art standards a few improvements could be made.

For example, pop-up menus and attention to missing features would help. This includes the fact that pressing the 'return' key halfway along when in a sub-menu of that line. Normally this is something you can get used to but after a long night it can have disastrous results. This speaks the voice of experience! Early one morning while working another game for Your Commodore (your name goes my plea for comment), I decided to amend an earlier piece of text which I had written. Next morning, or later that day, I discovered that I'd fallen asleep at the keyboard, my hand had rested on the 'return' key and effectively erased a substantial portion of text. Luckily, I'd saved to disk recently so no major harm was done but I couldn't help wondering 'what if'?

Again from all of the usual features such as search and replace, text block movement, appending files and so on, the program has many extra facilities which makes it way above the rest. The ability to define commonly used phrases as a variable can save a lot of typing time and

The Consultant is perhaps not as revolutionary but its main advantage is that it is very easy to build up a database from scratch. User Interfaces is not something I associate with this branch of the management but I have no complaints with either the 'base' development or the report creation options in this package.

Multiple records add to the flexibility of information storage and retrieval. Once your base is established, you can even produce a file suitable for form letter creation for use with PaperClip.

One area I've not covered with any of these products is the ease of use. Really it all depends on what you want from your system. For the home user PaperClip's facilities would be demand and 80-columns would be an expense which could be avoided for the professional or serious user. It's all a matter of need. One thing I will say is that any of the products are worth examining but the graphical interfaces are as a highly competitive market where costs and facilities can vary widely.

My only regret is that I now have to pack everything away and not to stop the Editor's got a compiler to file as a plug on these goodies.

-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-

COMPETITION

Your chance to win a solid

gold Trivial Pursuit board

game.

So you think you're clever? You're afraid what when it comes to general knowledge? Now's your chance to prove it with Games's Golden Trivia Challenge.

A number of magazines are joining the challenge and the winners from each magazine will be invited to London - all magazines paid - to take part in the Grand Final with a chance to win a unique solid gold version of Trivial Pursuit, said to be worth in the region of £10,000.

The Competition

So what do you have to do in order to stand a chance of winning this superb prize?

Take a look at the entry form printed on this page and answer each of the ten questions - one from each of the standard Trivial Pursuit categories.

The winner and four runners-up in our competition will each receive a copy of the new Cuevas II edition of Trivial Pursuit - the board game.

The further 10 runners up will receive a pack of Trivial Pursuit After Dinner chocolate mints.

The top prize winner will be invited to London to take part in the Grand Final against the winners from other magazines who are taking part. The prize in the Grand Final is the Solid Gold Trivial Pursuit set.

The winner will be the first of the five correct entries picked out of a hat on Friday 26 October 1989.

The Rules

All entries must arrive at the Your Commodore office not later than first post on Friday 26 October 1989.

All entries must be on the original form. Photocopies will NOT be accepted.

On the back of your envelope you should write the number of each of your question with your answer beside it.

Entries will not be accepted from employees of Argus Specialist Publications, Dorland and Alastair Pearson and Sons. This restriction also applies to agencies of the company and employee's families.

The editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

TRIVIAL PURSUIT COMPETITION ENTRY COUPON

Please answer the following questions.

1. Geography
In which US state is Silicon Valley?
.....
2. History
What was the name of the calculator invented by Charles Babbage?
.....
3. Art and Literature
Who was the author of the Hobbit?
.....
4. Sport and Leisure
Name three sportsmen whose names have been used in the titles of Commodore games.
1
2
3
5. Entertainment
Which artist recorded the hit song from the film Ghostbusters?
.....
6. Science and Nature
What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number 11001010?
.....

Please complete the following:

Name
Address.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Post Code.....
Tel No.....

Please send your entries to: Trivial Pursuit Competition, Your Commodore, 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AB. Closing date: Thursday 23 October 1989.

-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-COMPETITION-

MACH



Steve Carle answers some of your queries about his Mach assembler series.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF MY Mach Assembler systems several people have written into the office reporting various bugs. Most of these problems have arisen with the MONITOR and MACRO versions of the system, the ASSEMBLER is so far causing no problems.

Some of the letters I have received, have reported problems which have not shown up on my version of the system. I suspect that due to the lack of checklist error checking on the basic listings these have been caused by mistakes during entry of the program.

The Monitor

It should be said with the MONITOR. The TTY command system to be causing problems (again). I would agree that it will not work correctly with disk-oriented commands. I'm afraid that, without a complete rewrite of the program, nothing can be done about this. TTY will still work with MLI and other non-disk commands (and also with the D command of the Mach I extension). If you require a listing of your source code, I suggest that you call to Basic and simply LOAD and LIST the program to the printer (since the Mach I editor uses the same area of memory and the same format as a normal Basic program).

On line the TTY command below is a reprint of the Mach 3 program alterations which have appeared in the April issue of Your Commodore. In addition to the in-text change

address 34460 is included to prevent the excessive linefeeds during printer list. Note that the changes originally included for the Assembler are not shown here since the assembler accesses the disk drive, it will not allow the assembly listing to be sent to the printer. Make the changes in the order shown.

Use the M function of the MONITOR to alter the following:

8881 should be 04
8882 should be 04
8883 should be 04
8888 should be 4C
8884 should be 00

Next, change the following sequence of bytes:

address 8000 20 23 47 A D 47 00 F0 05 1A
1A 30 A0 0E 00 20 12 07 4C 00 0E
address 8E40 20 A0 0E 0C 0C 00 00 00 A2
04 30 C0 F0 A0 04 00 04 00
address 80C2 20 00 0E
address 8744 20 0E 0E
address 8683 4C A0 0E
address 867F 1A 1A 4C A0 0E

Now use the MONITOR as follows:

5 MACH 8000-8800 for original version.
5 MACH 8000-8800 for the extended version (Mach 4)

The Macro

Now for the MACRO processor. Firstly, the user addresses given originally were, I think, incorrect. The same system is

5 MACRO 9000/9C40

First load and run the MONITOR. Now set to Basic and return the original Basic listings of the Macro Processor.

Now the MLI bug can be solved by using the byte at address 9879 to 00 (hex). Further improvements can be

made by setting the following sequence of bytes at address 9330:

address 9304 A0 00 40 03 C0 C0 D0 00

Now you can save the Macro Processor using the above 3 commands.

This should correct the MACRO problems.

Some of the letters received asked specific questions, and the section that follows attempts to answer them.

The MONITOR (M) command will list the directory of any 1541/1570 formatted disk (a protected disk).

The MLI and DEC commands were originally included to allow the user to enter the listing data in either MLI or DEC format. Both should work the same (apart from the read format) and return to the > prompt.

Some printing errors did occur in the original series of articles (like missing a < or > etc.).

The M command will display only eight byte values per line in MLI or DEC mode.

Updating this series of programs would probably require a rewrite and thus a better version has now been written. I doubt it would be a good idea.

I don't think that the 1541mate bug in the early 14 ROM will affect the system.

I think I've covered just about everything, however if anyone has any further problems with the system, then write to Steve Carle, 35 Elm Hill, Arbroath, Tayside, Scotland DD9 4PS.

I would like to thank everyone who wrote to me: W Reynolds, (Inverclyde, County Londonderry), G Roberts, (Buckley, Cheshire), J Clements, (By Carrington, Merseyside), B Rice, (Brentford, Essex), Tony Paul Clay, (Berkshire, NSW Australia), G Pave, (Perthshire, Devon), Edmunds, (Ayrshire) and Jim Freeman (Dorsetshire, County Durham).

COMMUNICATION

David Janda brings you more news and views from the communications world.

FIRST OFF, REMEMBER A COUPLE OF months ago I previewed the Voyager 2 modem from Modem House. Again this with the new blinding 12800bps from V2 Computing? Well in this preview I mentioned that I couldn't get the Voyager to automatically dial the number that the modem they sent me had. I got an auto-answer board on it, neither have Jay Voyager 2 with a small number less than 1280. If you have a Voyager that doesn't auto-answer then send it back to Modem House. Says M.H.'s Keith Rose: Keith is also a pretty powerful card that the basic price of the Voyager does include auto-answer as standard.

I was to have reviewed V2 Computing's Bulletin Board software this time, but the editor (dave) and myself haven't managed to get down to B2's HQ. So according to Andy Waller who runs the Bulet Stop Four area on Internet (which has now moved to 7600118) is very nice indeed. B2B inc VAT and p&p get you a very complete handset so either type B2 package which can be used on the 44 or C100 with a single disk drive. Andy has managed to make the package a lot less expensive in Windows format, and he has set up a B2B demonstration (0503-68804 1994-BAM, 1200-75 Venezuela). V2 also has a demonstration board which shows off the package features (0503-68861 7994-BAM, 1200-75 scrolling).

Micronet

The big news this month is all about MUD (Multi-User Dungeons). Micronet's megatalk 98 people Peter Padden informed me about this new development a day before going to

press. Details are scarce, but here they are. The game will be up and running by the end of July in which case you may have already played it! The game itself is called Shades and is based on the original Basic MUD. What's implemented on Micronet it will be open access to all Micronet subscribers, there'll be no extra subscription charge or anything like that. The game will be run on a PDP-11 and I am interested that converting it to run in Windows mode is a major achievement. No extra link software will be needed to play the game as with the case with Compuserve MUD, yet there will be a link system with custom text displayed in blue and previous in cyan. There will also be the ability to vote past text.

Two key features make Micronet MUD rather interesting - capacity and price. Up to 64 people will be able to play simultaneously, which is double the value as far as price is concerned. Micronet MUD will cost just 10p an hour all inclusive! Compared to Compuserve MUD which costs 61.79 per hour (ex VAT), it would appear that Micronet MUD is exceptionally good value for money.

Talbot Chen (7601118) has been impressed to accommodate the new messages per page. It was still in development stages at the time of writing and is being offered free to users while in the development stage.

CompuNet

If you are not a subscriber to CompuNet then why not? I have been informed by acting editors MPT, APB, DMH and RUS who are the business boys behind the HINGTIC area at 760022 that the High Mains Guide To The Galaxy directory is the best new do in CompuNet. Does this merit a special recognition by Communications Corner? Is it the best thing you've read lately? Would it interest Marnie Giam? I haven't got a clue! So why

don't you find out yourself!

Now the important stuff (most of the way) is with the drive!

First of all, CompuNet (I know I have mentioned that before, but now they have been in operation for a month or so's worth demonstrating on how effective they are. Before, as GOTO a particular area of interest you had to enter the page where the director was. Now, users of interest have a name rather than a number associated with their names are easier to remember and it has opened up CompuNet GOTO NEWS, MEGA, COMPAK and so on in so much easier!

Indication if the multi-user space software from CompuNet is well under development. At Gerton at CompuNet informed me at the time of writing that 100 locations had been built so far. No specific date has been set for when it will be on line to all but late Autumn was mentioned. I have a table which lists the Telnet from CompuNet intended to offer Telnet facilities around the end of August. To the best of my knowledge running a Telnet will be as easy as using their Telnet system and the operator a Telnet should be around 50p.

OK, things to look out for on CompuNet are GOTO DMH08 'a whole new art form' as editor Jane put it. Marnie has most real time content from staff at GOTO W1 and Chess (as should GOTO CHEN). Finally GOTO of the month as far as I am concerned is the JORG area. Dave Martin (RD DAMS) does a lot of work in this area as well as Mega. Some JORG MEGA.

That's all I got! Next month's look at the 7288 (I hope), a feature in a couple of CompuNet run 88s plus info on a public domain 88 system from Canada!

I can be reached on the following systems: Telnet: Gail 76 MAG0007, CompuNet D1AMBA and Gail-To-Gail 767601.

CORNER

CREATIVE INCENTIVES

We review the Adventure

Creator from Incentive Software.

AT LONG LAST, YOU HAVE FINISHED your masterpiece. The plot is better than Lord of the Rings and the problems would baffle even Sherlock Holmes. The only snag though is that you haven't got a clue about programming and it looks as if you will never be able to convert your ideas from paper to computer. Fear not though. Like all the best stories, this one has a happy ending. For there over the horizon, like a knight on a white charger, is the latest and greatest from Incentive - the *Graphic Adventure Creator*.

Written originally for the Amstrad (when it received some reviews) the package allows you to turn your game into a professional looking product with quickly drawn pictures to accompany your text if you so desire. You can also market your product without having to pay any royalties for the art, although they do ask you to give them a plug somewhere in the game. Be warned though. You will not be able to sit down in front of your machine and start writing lots of money just like that, there is an awful lot of preparation to be done first.

The main program - the creator itself - consists of a menu of various options available to you. From here you can define lists of words that will be "understood" by the program, save and load files, draw pictures and describe your locations etc. Before you start doing any of this, it is advisable to have a labelled map of your story complete with notes about the location of objects and details of the various problems to be solved in the game. The reason for this is nothing more sinister than that the logic behind creating an adventure is so complex, you simply will not be able to remember it all.

I found that it was rather difficult to get off by entering all my location descriptions. This gave me a handy framework so that when I started moving objects about and playing about with logic conditions, each location is called a room although it can be anything that you want from a planet to a nightclub. Descriptions can be up to 256 characters long which seems more than adequate

in at this stage you have not yet described the exits or objects present. You are prompted in turn for the room number, its description, title and picture associated with it (if any). You can also have some rooms as you want up to a maximum of 6555. The only thing that holds you back is lack of memory and it is up to you to balance the size of the game against the amount of detail you require. You start off with just over 38k to play with although there is a fair bit of data compression done by the program.

the same thing and so you create verb number 20 (there is one verb), one for each of the openings.

Any messages that you want to appear in the text are similarly created. Names and objects are treated slightly differently though. A lot of names is created as before but any variation in the form of a particular noun has to go on to the objects list. For example, should you want a bucket in your game so you define the noun bucket in the object list, you then further define this as a bucket of water and an empty bucket -



You should now think about creating lists of verbs and nouns that the program will understand. It is worth while leaving the "Quick Start" file at this stage as it contains lots of the most commonly used words as well as some essential system messages that must be included in the game. These can be edited as you see fit although you must keep the meanings the same. This allows you to play your games a more personal touch - they won't keep coming up with the same messages if somebody else who has used GAC. You list of verbs is simply entered. Assign each one with a unique number and that is all there is to it. If several words have the same meaning, then you put them all the same number. For example you might want "kill", "shoot" and "hit" to mean

the two forms that the bucket will take within the game. Objects have to be given the room number as to which they appear.

Any object which has not yet put in an appearance or is to be removed from the game is assigned to room zero, a mythical location controlled by the program. To continue our example you can set up the bucket of water in room 1 and the empty bucket in room zero. Then when the player picks up the bucket, you simply get the program to swap the objects so that the empty bucket is now in room 1 and the bucket of water removed to room zero. Objects can also be assigned a weight or cost if you want to include these particular features in your game.

The program features a 256 word



spectacular with textual adventure features. These include the ability to understand "it" - as in "take the book and burn it" - as well as distinguishing every single word and not just the first few letters as in most similar programs. The parser can also cope with adverbs (open the chest carefully) and adjectives (set the room key).

Once you have described all your words and rooms (and it is really very simple to do so since you have got the help of it) you are ready to get involved in the rich galaxy of designing your adventure, namely putting in the logic. This is done by establishing a set of conditions and a first appearance, looks extremely daunting. It will look that way at second and third appearance to take the time to sit down and re-read the instruction manual very carefully. The conditions are structured in four orders - high priority, local and low priority. High priority involves things like whether you are dead and this is checked before the player inputs his command. Local conditions apply to the room that the player is in and might include things such as is the fire lit or is he carrying the key. Finally low priority conditions include general events such as rainy and windy.

The conditions appear as a series of interrogatives and refer to specific verbs and nouns, controlled by the rules of logic. A typical entry might be "IF (WALK 25 AND NOUN IS MEN) SAY1 AND2". This would translate as: If you type empty buffers, then print "the big ogres and gnomes" and then wait for the next input. Note that before you do this, you would have to check that the player was carrying the bucket, that it was full and that there was a fire in the room. You can begin to see why the conditions look daunting!

The format for the entries is (CONDITION) (ACTION) or (IF) (THEN DO) There are 256 markers that can be set. These are used for

information that can be in either a two states. For example, a door can be locked or unlocked, a guard can be asleep or awake. Similarly you can use various counters. You might have a magical potion and must find a cure within 10 moves. When you test your adventure, you can obtain a lot of numbers and counters, showing the current status, a useful and time-consuming

Of course, a vital part of any program



adventure creates a ability to draw pictures. Certainly, the examples included in this small sample game are of a very high quality and are drawn very quickly. This knowledge of what can be produced is very motivating to someone like myself with not as much of artistic skill and I found this like the rest of the package, this part of it was very simple to use. Each picture is assigned a number and two pictures can be merged if you run out of memory or want to draw a

special effect such as a crystal bridge appearing over the chasm when you enter the word. Most of the pictures would remain the same and you are need to superimpose the bridge.

You are allowed up to four colours in each picture although you can obtain more by a palette. Use of the shade command which produces a clipping effect using not as two colours. You can create ellipses and rectangles, draw lines and dots as well as creating mirror images of your pictures. Mistakes are easily corrected and you can remove as many of your previous graphics commands as you want. There is very important in graphic adventures - there is nothing wrong that waiting ages for a picture to draw itself. GAC seems with a very efficient fill routine. Some irregular shapes may need more than one fill command but you are given time to sit down to make the most efficient use of the routine.

I found GAC to be a very simple product to use. You are prompted for most of your inputs and can always return easily to the main menu if you make a mistake. The use of logic takes some getting used to, not because it is very difficult but because there are so many things that you must think about and test. You can guarantee that you will miss something glaringly obvious. It is also very easy to miss or ignore your own logic, so when you think that you have finished, get several friends to try

your game out for you. You have a good inputting as many data entries as you can think of in order to see if your game is properly error trapped. My one slight criticism of the product is that the instruction manual could have been better presented but again from that, I can thoroughly recommend GAC as a useful tool for all budding Tolkieners.

The Graphic Adventure Creator is available from Incomm Software Ltd at £12.95 cassette and £17.95 disk.

Club 128

Neil Day with news for Club 128 members.



TRYING TO KEEP YOUR Commodore readers up to date with coming and going in the Club 128 part of Computer is like trying to take direction on a marble slab with a chisel. Things move very fast on the electronic network, and it can be a bit hard to keep up. Upload rates are often fairly short, and interesting items are added each day. In this monthly diary you'll find references to discovers that should be of long-term interest to Club 128 users, as well as mentioned a few specific features that are typical of what you're likely to find. I've asked the authors of the frames to try to explain them to ensure they are still available for Your Commodore reader!

GOTOS

A very simple innovation has provided a way to overcome one of the few limitations on Computer. The tree-like directory structure has always made browsing a rather tedious experience. Each frame displayed on the screen has 10 entries. One of these usually says *****GOTO*****. You select *****GOTO***** to move to the next "branch" of the directory and then, inevitably, back to move further along the structure with yet another *****GOTO*****, and yet another, until the last available or recorded item, as Shakespeare used to say, but it surely wasn't using an LTR1, was it? No, get here!

Thanks to the universal validity of Murphy's law, the most and most interesting new frames are always at the outer edge of the tree structure, and it's usually simpler to reach THE LUNATIC HOME or some other deep frame telling us about the latest additions (selecting GOTO on the diskhook and typing HOME will find the latest LUNATIC HOME frame well-worth checking frequently).

However, since the introduction of the GOTO66 directory, finding new frames is a breeze. Select GOTO on the diskhook and type GOTO66 to get there. Then DISC a frame for the particular day you're interested in. There is one GOTO66 directory for each

Life, the universe
and everything



day. So neat and simple it would be surprising if it hadn't been thought of before, and it has. KPMG has been using a similar system for some time.

Superbase And Superscript

The difference between the people who write a complex piece of software and the ones who use it is a lot like the difference between biological parents and adoptive ones: all programs bear the stamp of their generation, but for good day-to-day gossip, you just can't beat the word from the disappearance of Previous Line, the rarely used Personal Software directory. KPMG has turned up an excellent help and advice directory on Superbase (frames 143873) to the directory you'll find some of the popular database programs talking with a mixture of direction and application that exactly reflects the entry notes of

long suffering parents who would manage to find something interesting in the latest chaotic messengers performed by their offspring!

If you use the Superbase program you'll find it helpful to check the contents of the directory regularly as a wide range of problems are very speedily answered by a number of users whose pool of experience is immense.

KPMG also supports a Commodore directory at 143861. Under this, as frame 143871, are frames for Superscript users. For example, there is some useful advice about how to set up Superscript files for input into the Commodore Modem Editor as Computer Frames. If the occasional test entry on this advice drives you crazy and you have a lot of text to upload, GOTO's advice will be very welcome.

Utilities And Useful Programs

TTC (GOTO170) is another good source of useful applications information and utility type programs. For example, as from 143876 there is a package, uploaded by AMG, to enhance Basic with instructions to renumber the lines to programs, delete a range of lines, and many other handy commands.

Another directory which even should watch for handy advice and application advice, is the one organized by the Independent Computer Club (GOTO100). Lianon's 143874 is a useful LUCS card also should check our PMS LUCS DIS on 143878 uploaded by APH. Finally this directory you can download an enhanced version of the Phil's Man program supplied on disk with the cartridge.

Well, that better be it for this month. If you're not yet a member of Computer I hope this list of goodies, all available free incidentally, will entice you to join. If you are a Computer member, and you find something you think might be of interest to a wider audience please send me a message (PM423) or idea (PM401) 4214671037.

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100

27 water compasses, AUTO, AUDIO, COLOR, DECK, DRIFT, DIVE, DUMP, FING, HANDCAT, HANDCOPY, INFO, KEY, MAKE, PULS, LOAD, NUMBER, REPEAT, SAFE, TRACE, UNKN, GALT, MONITOR, BLOND, NUMBER. Also includes all the INFO + DECODE + etc. Allow part of a program to be unprocessed or displaced. (BET. 1st. use of a source item.)

Florida and Beyond

[illegible][illegible]

100

leaves all of your *Democore* programs available for programming.
Also works in *Basic*, *Fortran*, *Algol*, and *COBOL* mode.
A *Democore* O (Operator) O (Operator) P (Program) P (Program) E (Edit) E (Edit) H (Host) H
Interpret, J (Jump) L (Load) M (Memory) F (Print) F (Printer) S (Save)
S (Transfer) S (Store) M (Mode) X (Exit) X (Execute) O (Operator) O (Operator)

100

Compatibility with Serif/Commercial Fonts
The H&M CPT function automatically distinguishes between H&M and JCRS fonts: color graphs of its colorized sets graduated gray. The H&M functions allow you to select as Large/Small and Normal/Tracing sources.

[illegible]

Press Board Number and SPECIAL MEMO address on screen. **CONTING** Address only if
response is "CONTING". **BASIC** Return to BASIC screen. **Monitor** 00:00:00 **TOTAL**
MAJOR or **MINOR** Screen number of the major or minor screen. The program
can be entered from screen **0000** and **0001** only. **PERMIT** 00:00:00
any of programmer **TOTAL** **MAJOR** **MINOR** **PERMIT** as **EXECUT** code line in 147
MAJOR or **MINOR** At any moment, words may be a Member of the screen
show **CONTING** afterwards the data return to the program
MAJOR **MINOR** Address only into the Member screen. Monitor

[illegible]

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Game of the Month

Peter Thomas dips into US Gold's *Leaderboard* and gives it his seal of approval.

I challenge anybody other than me at home watching their golfing heroes on television, to go out and buy a copy of *Leaderboard* and discover for themselves the realism of attempting to hit a little white ball into a hole in the grass that seems to get progressively smaller the closer you get to it.

Mind you, any game that can keep editors of computer games magazines amused during the whole of a hot summer afternoon has to be worth more than a second look.

This golfing simulation has one or two loop-around factors which have been lacking in other games of this type such as *Nick Faldo Plays the Dorn and Golf Construction Set*. At last you are given the exact pathway to the hole from all positions on the course, so that your choice of club is much less hit and miss. This enables you to swing at the ball with much more confidence.

Two factors that I feel are missing from this programme are that there is no way of saving the game in progress and you cannot obtain a golfing handicap. However, the graphics are excellent and the colours have a realistic look. The sound too is a vast improvement on other games. The rush of the backswing and the thud as clubhead meets ball are almost as pleasant to the ear as the gentle 'dollop' as the ball disappears into the hole.

After entering your name into the frame, you have a choice of four courses. For breakfast you can start with a light romp around number one course, for lunch you can tackle the slightly more difficult second, for afternoon tea the third course becomes a little heavier but the main course is not

really digestible and I suggest a stiff drink to calm your nerves before taking on the challenge.

The one thing they all have in common is that they are completely surrounded by water. In fact nearly every shot means steering the ball between and over sea reservoirs of the deep blue sea. As a golfing beginner myself, I was slightly disappointed to find the size of the courses did not resemble a normal golf course and lacked the familiar sights of fairways, trees and bunkers.

There are three levels of play, starting with swing and moving up to amateur and then to professional. As you progress from novice to amateur, the divided hook and slice comes into play, and as a professional you have to cope with swirling winds as well.

But before you attempt these heady heights, I suggest that you start at the practice range and test up your swing and timing. Then you will be ready to take your 14 clubs and tackle one or all four of the courses.

The manual will assist more golfers in their selection of club as it helpfully gives the min/max yardages achievable with all the different woods and irons. Most you aim the cursor in the direction you wish the ball to go and then release, allowing for the strong wind that will blow the ball into the nearest bit of water it can find at the earliest opportunity!

I'm sure that all novices rather simple and I can hear the seasoned golfer exclaim "Keep your head and left arm straight, slow backswing, high follow-through but through the ball, don't be hit, your wrist too early!" The only

Game of the month



thing I can say with any certainty is that the seasoned golfer does all these things better than I do.

The little man automatically starts his swing when you press the fire button. However, the amount of power in the shot depends on the exact moment you release the button during the backswing. The hook and slice factor relies on perfect timing as the clubhead hits the ball. If you are too early (or too late) the ball will shoot off at an alarming angle and disappear into the depths. If you finish your swing too late the ball will go right and you will probably need a pair of wrenches to retrieve it!

Eventually you should reach the putting surface where at least there isn't any water, because unlike most British courses, it doesn't rain with computer golfing games (at least not as any I've seen so far). Avoiding the slope of the greens comes with practice but you are given help with the amount of slope and whether you are facing an uphill downhill or sideways lie. After each hole the leaderboard records your score and that of your rivals.

Leaderboard is an interesting variation on the golfing theme and is well worth buying since it can be enjoyed at all levels of play. The manual of the graphics is very realistic which makes it doubly enjoyable and the skill factor means the practice should make beating par an obtainable objective.

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Eric Doyle takes a nostalgic look at the advent of the 64 and speculates on its future.

In a world that is constantly changing, the longevity of the Commodore 64 reveals the high quality and advanced features which it boasted back in 1982. And, together, Apple's II, Intertek's Tascam, the lot of discontinued line is a catalogue of disasters. Even Sir Clive's Engine has failed. Commodore may still be limping from the C.M. Plus 4 years but the 64 looks as if it will go on for a long time yet, weathering all the storms sailing under the shadow of the C780.

As a refugee from the cramped confines of my parental Vic 20, the wide open spaces of the 486 memory made me feel like a pioneer of the old West. High tech agoraphobia was offset by the limited Kibbi for Basic programming bar the rudimentary Basic room where we also machine-code programmed. Now I wonder about the strands of the 64 as I look at, I guess the room of no house.

One of the surprising features of the 64 is the SID chip. The sound capabilities of the phenomenal bank of technology are still being explored. To date I've heard my own voice synthesized with Andre's Voice Master, been scanned by Rob Hubbard's innovative organ and have recently heard an excellent reproduction of a bag band digitized in the Studio.

The addition of Music Sales' synthesizer has inspired my interest in keyboard playing, though Rick Miksanek's recent demonstrations show that I've still got a lot more to learn.



Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-worth, self-concept, self-identity, self-image, self-perception, self-awareness, self-knowledge, self-understanding, self-exploration, self-discovery, self-actualization, self-fulfillment, self-empowerment, self-motivation, self-direction, self-regulation, self-control, self-discipline, self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-dependence, self-assertion, self-defense, self-protection, self-preservation, self-survival, self-sustainability, self-resilience, self-strength, self-confidence, self-belief, self-trust, self-respect, self-dignity, self-honor, self-pride, self-satisfaction, self-contentment, self-peace, self-harmony, self-unity, self-wholeness, self-completeness, self-fulfillment, self-actualization, self-empowerment, self-motivation, self-direction, self-regulation, self-control, self-discipline, self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-dependence, self-assertion, self-defense, self-protection, self-preservation, self-survival, self-sustainability, self-resilience, self-strength, self-confidence, self-belief, self-trust, self-respect, self-dignity, self-honor, self-pride, self-satisfaction, self-contentment, self-peace, self-harmony, self-unity, self-wholeness, self-completeness.*

The only thing I really dislike about the machine is the terrible mouse for a basic language which resides in the BIOS. The advanced sound facilities, sprites and full-featured screens for logical and the most of images are not programmers and the number of pages required makes machine use a desirable skill to master.

If the apogee of the war was to be believed, the aerial battle was to be a much more sophisticated implementation but disagreements between the programming team and Commodore resulted in the pseudo inclusion of the old Vic style tiles. Simon's laser was an early attempt at providing a better laser but the cost of the cartridge put more people off. If Commodore had grasped the nature of bundling software earlier all life could have been supplied with a Simon cartridge. The kindest thing I can say about the extended laser is that it would have been better left in the bin.





Although the Plus was initially a curio, its existence has since proven to be a wide variety of meanings over the years, culminating in the recent glut of cartridges, with an host of touch-screen commands, and a variety of alternative languages such as Logo, Pilot, Oxford Pascal, Turbo and, most recently, C-Basic.

CP/M was originally planned as an extension and the only means of the machine-made much of the forthcoming 28k module. The reality was less exhilarating than the speculation. They've eventually buried itself under the scrutiny of the public gaze and failed principally because many of the CP/M programs were designed for an 80 column screen, too wide for the 64.

Mobilisation

Sprites, Movable Object Blocks, freed the imaginations of programmers who had struggled with the laborious movement of characters across the BASIC (Basic Demand Graphics) languages of the Vic series. Features of the sprite which could be moved without affecting the underlying background opened up the possibility of more complex gameplay.

The limitation of eight sprites at one time caused serious flicker effects until programmers mastered interrupt techniques. This took the computer into believing that there are only eight sprites but splits the visible screen into several smaller screens during the scan. As a viewer of such a game you are unaware that anything unusual is going on but the effects can be staggering.

Such was the impact of the sprite concept that their appearance even benefited Spectrum owners. Games which produced pseudo sprites were written, and this has resulted in the production of the practically infinite

games we see today on all makes of computers.

It's The Biz

The computer market has been in a state of constant flux ever since the appearance of home-computers. Back in 1980, a PET machine with a mere 16 or 32k of memory was considered to be a respectable business machine. By 1983, the market had become so sophisticated with the development of 16k machines that the 64 never really caught on in the business sector.

Today the 128 is more suited to business applications but a lot of serious software has been produced for the 64 and much of the current 128 software consists of 80 column conversions of original 64 programs.

The software varies in quality and complexity but the 40 column screen is the real limitation. Many packages employ a scrolling screen which pans sideways as the character count passes 40. Such techniques provide a solution to the column limitation but this means that an overview of the document is difficult until a previous mode.

Viva 64

The 64 has proved to the computer industry that people need compatibility. After several years of hoping and building up a software library no-one wants to be faced with rebuilding it back by back when upgrading to a newer model. This is one of the reasons for the Plus 4's failure and the 128's success.

Many fortunes have been made and lost in the 64 market and, though the 64 will not go on forever, it will be around for some time yet.



mucking about!

Eric Doyle leads you through the long and glorious history of C64 games of all types.

ANOTHER VISITOR STAYS AWHILE
Stay for now!

When I first heard these words, I knew this impossible Mission was going to be something special. The voice synthesis was not only quite clearly enunciated but also sounded a little like Vincent Price. When the game started properly the animation was cartoon-like.

All this did not disguise the fact that impossible Mission was nothing more than a platform game with the hero leaping from floor to floor collecting pieces of a puzzle. The difference between Mission and other games available at that time was that it set higher standards of technical security and the basic gameplay was played into a new context.

In most platform games, and this was true today as then, the aim was just to collect "treasure" and nothing more. The treasure puzzle in Mission was used to create a further dimension to the

game by acting as a key to the eventual success of the player.

Although it is tempting to use ingenuity at work, it would be too much to expect every game to display the same degree of original thinking, but to be a blockbuster a game definitely needs something extra. This can be excellent graphics, sound or it might merely be a gimmick. It's one of the game's comparative or additive, as well!

Comes don't have to be complex to be addictive. Mission has had so much amount of success with Unibus. The most striking feature of the game is the use of colour giving the graphics a glimmering 3D look. Apart from that it's just a good old fashioned shoot down the stairs step type of game. A chance element is brought in where you can gamble against the computer to gain a higher bonus which does add extra excitement to the proceedings.

Most strategy and platform games, in one form or another, dominated the early market. Who can forget Donkey Kong, Asterix, Aster and all of the derivatives! But players of Freeman would hardly recognise the software for the multitude of games which have enjoyed popularity lately.

Into The Labyrinth

Platform games and puzzles are very similar. In such a hard path has to be followed and treasures collected. This has given rise to the many adventures where certain objects have to be collected to help you to proceed towards the game's end. Only a few objects can be carried at a time and some are useful while others are harmful or even the opposite of all.

Although specialised in this type of game with the Gribble, Simon and Linda of Asterix. These days every company seems to have a must. Virgin has Labyrinth and Utopia, Blackbyte did very nicely for Labyrinth, Space Shuttle from C64, the excellent Caudern II from Palace Software and Frontier Quest to Hollywood by Ocean.

All of these games owe allegiance to the numerous adventure games which have been popular since the early days of main frame computers. An adventure is a word game, a series of puzzles which you must solve by interacting with the program's database of locations and objects.

Interactions take place through textual input. At first only two word



commands could be accepted. Command, take search means stop! Over time length was filled with McBoomer's House's Hobbies, the world of adventure has changed. Graphical opportunities were first put to good effect as the Addict to supplement the verbal descriptions of locations, though they are not the first. But in the end, the Addict, used graphics in adventures before the Addict was even dreamed of and collectible items often used to appear and disappear in the graphics as they were dropped or collected.

For their design and difficulty, any look at adventures would not be able to avoid level 1 which specializes in this genre. The list of resources seems endless: Worms in Paradise, Red Moon, Dungeon Adventure, Lord of the Rings and many more.

Though level 1 takes the British board for the best adventure, it is also the only one that can be used with the Addict. The Addict gets better as you progress through the series but for the best adventure would go to the Addict's Guide to the Galaxy. This little device follows the comic approach which made the video series so successful. The puzzle is not an adventure and is also a little funny but it challenges even the most experienced adventure

World War. As for the same thing to a computer. Addict's game relies on your partner analyzing your answer and a better solution to the problem.

By far the best trivia style game is Potentially from Arkane. It was a large the original idea of an encyclopedia general knowledge questions but given multiple-choice answers selected by joystick, a board game was the game where you challenge your partner to a quick response question and answer session, and the chance to expand your own question base. The board game is played on a perspective board in an Arcade Game setting where you increase the power of your playing pieces by correct answers and try to challenge and overcome your enemy in a Chess/Arcade-like combat.

Board language conversions do allow you to select the computer as an opponent which is handy if you don't know anyone else who likes to play. The odds of these in Chess and much debate over which is the best. The two main contenders are Audio-graph's Grandmaster and Columbia Chess by CDS. Both computers would argue strongly that this game is the most challenging but in the opinion of the 100-level of Columbia just goes to the top.

Biggles Flies Down

John Allen has also been struggling but with less success. American's Great-Bigles proved to be an enormous seller but for the most an excellent example of the experience were others. The original name was amazing, the programming was clean and the recovery was almost as a game of great merit. The hype was almost as bad as the game play was dull and repetitive.

You've seen the film and the look, now play the game! It is the sort of hype which has been about A View to a Kill, Friday the 13th and the detailed look to the future were all strongly bound to the storyline of the film on which success they depended. It took time to get the game of the film and the success of the game of the film was not as successful with the interpretation of Biggles.

Biggles is really four games in one. The three linked games on the first side of the tape with about 100 levels and a complete set of them all gives you a far better chance to complete with the pleasure part of all this is that though side one is particularly a collection of shoot-em-up games side two is a very simple flight simulator but has an arcade adventure element. A wide variety of amusing and



Sword Meetings

Boardgames are a popular source of inspiration for the software industry. Chess, Monopoly, Scrabble and Trivial Pursuit have all been successfully translated to the lot.

I have mixed feelings on some of the board games because they offer no real alternative to the board game. US Gold tried to compete the game with Monopoly. They had some ideas along the line of some thought to the game. A game board based on the original and with a database generator to allow your own questions to be added. Unfortunately the impact of answers in both cases has problems. In Monopoly both your spelling and syntax must be correct. Also in War Two and the Second

World War. As for the same thing to a computer. Addict's game relies on your partner analyzing your answer and a better solution to the problem.

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challenging games with a storyline which might be the plot.

The inclusion of the simulator was a calculated risk after the success of American's 3D Flyer. Much more complex flight simulation aboard. If you want to fly a Harrier see Addict, Micro-soft have a Spitfire or two in their hangar. American's allows you to try the Space Shuttle but for the most popular subject for simulation is the F-16. One of the most complex is that of the F-16 which would provide a challenge to a professional pilot.

As a flight simulator, Solo Flight from US Gold is unbeatable. Many years ago I saw a version of this imported from American publisher Micro-soft. It was a failure and did not have the excellent voice simulation training facilities of the latest update. For anyone working on the



their hand or flying beam weapons to support they could do a lot more than this.

If battles in the air are more your thing, *ACE* will give you plenty to think about. Canada's heavily policed game is one of my favorite pastimes. Flying a jet is worth of your prey brings all of the realism of modern aerial dogfights into your living room.

To Boldly Go...

The most well known flying hero are those which take place in deep space. *Star Trek* was the first computer game that I ever heard of and variants have appeared at regular intervals.

Demarc's *Commodore Star II* is probably the first available which still retains the true essence of the original game. The aliens are invading and your mission is to clean up the galaxy sector by sector to make the universe a safe place to live in.

Manipulation of maps, manpower and machine is the key. Search out and destroy the enemy ships around a guided area of space. When each enemy squadron is located the screen is switched from the usual map and reconnaissance screens to a battle screen on which the enemy ships screen in to the attack.

This idea was taken to its limit by *Star Trek: The Motion Picture*. A cargo ship in deep space is under control and must be taken from planet to planet to trade in goods both legal and contraband. The profits from successful missions can be spent on more advanced weaponry for your ship to protect it from pirate craft who patrol around the space stations like jackals waiting for a kill.

The most striking part of the game is the use of 3D wire-frame graphics which give a real sense of depth to the screen. I admit that the original BBC version has more of a flat arcade feeling about it but on the C64 there is more realism and a few more problems to contend with.

Another approach to the subject came with the *Star Trek* Company where part of your mission is to select a crew. Candidates appear with their own special vital and each one must be considered for a particular role on the ship. The series of missions becomes apparent when battle commences. Some of your crew will panic, some go totally berserk, but most will be pretty brave, even more efficiently under stress.

Star II is a game of tactical abuse and one of the closest games to my conception of life amongst the stars, a feeling which is enhanced by the excellent graphics.

For those programming skill aficionados the *Star Trek* series seems like a playground action game based around an interplanetary scrap metal company. Find and cannibalise wrecked ships under enemy fire to improve your chances of survival.

The planet surface generation employs advanced fractal graphics which create a 'real' terrain to roam about on as you try to locate the tangled remains of interplanetary power struggles.

This Sporting Life

Simulations of sport may seem like an odd concept. Many people write them off because of the construction

between being out there playing the game and being at home in front of a TV screen. They are missing the point, the games should not be seen in the same light.

The last sport simulation that I thought for my C64 was *Commodore's* own *International Soccer* last year, probably I believe game in the catalogue. In those days a few players game was a lot of a novelty and we still use it in the office for the international league championship.

Field sports probably account for more broken paddles than any other game but US Gold's *Summer and Winter Games* collection are a little less frantic but much more enjoyable and difficult than many of its competitors. The graphics are superb and the only bad thing I can say is that the Beach National Anthem is painful to listen to.

Whatever your sport there is something available. There's *Squash*, *Baseball*, *Football*, *American Football*, *Soccer*, *Hockey*, *Cribbage*, *Pool* and *Darts* with additive add-ons like *Billiards* and *Rollerball* designed after the *Marshall Art* game.

I've yet to see *Polo* and *Water Skiing* simulations but I'm sure it's just a matter of time.

The current emphasis seems to be on Golf simulations. The best in the field being *Analogue's* *Golf Construction Set* and US Gold's *Junior Golf*. The two games are quite different though similar in appearance. *Construction Set* has more technical considerations and the ability to design, or at least load, many different courses. *Junior Golf* has much more of an arcade feel.

Games have come and gone over the past three years and it would take several volumes of that *Commodore* to do justice to the range of games for the C64. The market is maturing, but what is maturing now?

Future Markets

Although the games market will account for the largest part of the industry the competition has heated up lately with the appearance of budget programs. Many of them are golden value re-releases but there is a new tide of new cheap label programs. *Mastertronic* has been slow in exploring this area for game-time time now. Whether this trend will be good for the market as such a large sale is debatable. The rewards are small for the programmer compared to the fast fortunes of the early days. The impetus to spend time producing large, complex games will be lessened on a simple equation of rewards against development time.

The other side of the coin is that a new attitude will accommodate the changing market and it will once again parallel the pop music industry where budget and full price products sold happily side by side.

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Fig. 1: Data entry screen



Fig. 2: Spreadsheet view



Fig. 3: Bar chart display



Fig. 4: Line graph display



Fig. 5: Pie chart display

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DOWN TO BUSINESS

Eric Doyle looks at the CMI's potential as a small business machine.

AS A POTENTIAL BUSINESS MACHINE the CMI is falling far in the face of the competition from its big slow the 10T. This does not mean it has no purpose as business but it does highlight the advantage of an 80 column screen over the 80 x 40 columns.

Generally speaking business software can be broken down into three main categories: word processing, databases, and spreadsheets. Of these by far the most competitive area is word processing.

Not all businesses will benefit from computerisation in some they can often demand more time than standard manual systems, especially if a database is to be utilised. Another consideration is your equipment. After all it's he who must sort out the information from the reams of printed paper which the end of the year will generate. A spreadsheet is a very versatile and powerful tool but in the wrong hands it can be more of a curse than a blessing.

Wordprocessing

To be classified as a wordprocessor a program need do no more than to run your computer into a typewriter. In fact the following program could be all you need if you only need to print the occasional memo.

```
10 OPEN 4,2: A$="" : B$(80,20)
20 GET A$:IF A$="" THEN 20
30 PRINT A$:IF A$=CHR$(26) THEN
  40-IF 15:GOTO 10:GOTO 30
45-IF 15:GOTO 10:GOTO 30
PRINT A$:IF A$=CHR$(13) THEN
  PRINT A$:IF A$=""
50 GOTO 20
```

Such a simple program has many disadvantages for serious business applications. The width of the text is fixed to the width set on the printer, paragraph lengths must be less than 80 characters and words which are too long to appear on the end of a line will be split on an arbitrary number.

The professional user will meet circumstances where the document width varies, they may prefer right

justifying alignment like the columns of this article and repeated page headers, footers and numbering may be required.

An exercise where individual depends on the printed word, my own requirements stretch to word counts and character counts to make sure my copy will fit into the space allotted by the editor. Being fallible, I occasionally spell words incorrectly so a spelling checker is required and I sometimes want to search through my text for a particular word or phrase which leads to change to a 'search and replace' function is essential.

A good general purpose wordprocessor is Spreadsheets from JCL Software. It lacks a spelling checker, a wordcount and has only rudimentary print controls. It does have all of the other functions and the manual is clear and easily assimilated. WordPerfect and Superword's WordPerfect are also worthy of consideration.

For most business users the enhanced spelling facilities of an Apple II or Mac machine may be desirable. In fact, one of the more impressive wordprocessors will be needed. The two main contenders are AmigaSoft's Apey Clip and Procomm Software's Superword. Both offer a full range of advanced facilities including spell checking, special printer commands and mail merge.

Mail merge is particularly useful for mailing purposes. We've all seen the personalised letters which make comments such as, "the printer will be delivered to the Smith household at 22 Foxgloves, Bourne". Every letter has the name and address of the recipient in the relevant place. To do this a list of names and addresses is stored in a database and a personal letter is written on the wordprocessor. Instead of an actual name and address, the letter contains a code/symbol which you, the printer, search the database for the next name and address and insert it in the text. In this way several hundred personalised letters can be printed out with each recipient name inserted correctly.

As a guide to prospective buyers I would suggest that you go for the most complex wordprocessor that you can afford, assuming that the manual is comprehensive and comprehensible. Although you won't use all of the functions all of the time you will miss

the wisdom of your decision as your business needs expand. The home user probably won't need to see a wordprocessor often but it's handy for creating party invites, family calendars and the like as well as storing old used documents such as curriculum vitae for job applications. In this case your needs will be modest so go for the cheaper end of the market armed with the knowledge that there are plenty of sharks in the water.

Databases

Databases are filing systems which can use the special facilities of a computer to create a cross-reference among pages in which would be impossible with a standard filing cabinet.

Many databases are available but one must be taken in making a selection. I was using First Publishing's ProBASE for a demonstration recently. I chose it because it is easy to understand and simple to set up. During the demo I accidentally hit the wrong key, the program crashed and I lost some of the information which I had entered. This was my major disaster but it did not impress my audience when I had to reload the program all over again. "Time is money in my business" (quoting Twain) that is happen too often", remarked one of the interviewers.

I will use the program for my demonstrations because in many ways it's excellent for modest applications and is a disk based. Disk are essential to make a database work efficiently otherwise you are limited to the computer's memory size to store all of the entries. This is alright for home use but for business it would be a non-starter. If such file is a 256 character long you'd be lucky to get more than 150 entries which could be manipulated at one time and each time you add to or update your file it means rearing the whole file just at the end of each session. If the computer locks up you'd have to re-enter the whole series of corrections and alterations again.

Before considering disk systems let's look at a tape system from Dutch based company Baudsoft distributed by AmigaSoft in this country. Databases is data processing at its simplest level. The first requirement is an input sheet

template) which has all of the categories of information printed on it and space to put in the specific details for each item entry.

The DataBank program has two ready made templates, one for an address list and the other is a catalogue for your record collection. There is also the facility to create your own template.

Each entry of a database is known as a record and each entry on the record is known as a field. DataBank allows you to select particular fields and a range of records for sorting into alphabetical or numerical order and for hardcopying on your printer.

The system limits you to 32,000 characters with a maximum record length of 255 characters. For a system which fully utilises the maximum record allowance, the file would only allow 144 records. Great for home use but seriously limited for even the smallest business.

Disk errors and damage vary sparingly, normally only having one record in memory at a time. Each record has an allotted space on the disk and this is the same number of characters for each record.

When designing a template you are requested to specify a length for each field. This is the maximum number of characters which will fit. For example if you design a field for surname it has to be long enough for any surname you are liable to encounter but short enough to save on disk space. A field length of ten characters would be fine if you only know people called Smith, Jones or Williams but if a Hamilton turns up you'll have to redesign the whole record template to accommodate them. This could mean re-typing all of the existing entries as well as the new template, a daunting task in your free time.

If a field is larger than the entered information the computer generates padding characters which will not show up on the screen but increases the entry to a standard length for storage. In this way all of the entries on the disk are the same length and a sequential record can be replaced by a new one without risk of overwriting another usable entry.

The most powerful database on the market is *Probase Software's Superbase*. The features make the manual a daunting prospect. In anticipation of this, the package contains an audio cassette manual which will at least make 80% of users proficient enough to satisfy their own database needs. Advanced require manuals are essential for the manual and for those who will have trouble there is a very useful supplementary book on advanced techniques available from the manufacturers.

Using the sort and search facilities in the program you can specify several parameters. For instance, if you want to find all Cameroborn 161 owners named John, with blue eyes and living in Hereford, you can do it even though you have his fields for each information.

When printing out information you don't always need all of the record information printed out and when the order on the template will be wrong. This necessitates the creation of a report card template which uses specified information from the standard record set and prints it out in the given manner.

Spreadsheets

For home use, spreadsheets and similar account programs are not usually necessary. Many home accounts programs have been published but, for the majority of people, a record of the year's spending is not required. On a monthly basis, the fluctuations in income and expenses can be better dealt with using pen and paper and probably at less time than it takes to load the program.

A spreadsheet is a matrix of boxes. Nothing more, nothing less. What makes it so special is that the user can define the number and contents of each box.

The boxes are known as cells and are often divided into columns and the spreadsheet contains more than 64,000 cells and contents of each cell. A cell can contain one of four types of information: a decimal number, a text string, a numerical value or a formula.

One objective test is used for columns or rows labels to clarify the purpose for that sort of cells. The computer does not need labels but you and your accountant will.

Fixed sums are entered in numerical values. An example would be for a list of unit costs and quantities on an invoice spreadsheet. Each box is located by a general labelling system which often takes the form of letters across the sheet and numbers down the sheet. Locating a particular cell requires the input of the two co-ordinates such as B5 or C6. If a sheet has more than 25 characters wide then double letter labelling is used (eg AA,BB,CC etc. or AA,AB,AC...A2,B4,BB,CC etc.).

In spreadsheet and when the computer is best advantage, cells can be controlled by formulae. In an example of an invoice, placing a value in the quantity column and a fixed value in the unit cost column could automatically generate a total for each entry on the invoice and update the grand total and total sum at the bottom of the invoice sheet.

The problem with a spreadsheet is that the sheer size of the matrix will not fit on the screen and a method of window scrolling has been devised to partially overcome this problem. This works well when typing in cell contents but often on a ledger spread you will want to compare two entries which are at opposite ends of the sheet. One solution is to printout the sheet but this is time consuming so most spreadsheets allow split screen viewing. In such a situation you can specify that certain cells will appear on one half of the screen and a

separate distinct set of cells will appear in the other half. Often this facility is further enhanced by allowing the two screens to be scrolled separately.

Printouts are another headache for the spreadsheet programmer and two principal solutions have been formulated, horizontal or vertical printing.

In horizontal printing the first 40 columns of the spreadsheet are printed across the page and the full length of the sheet is printed down the page. The printer then prints the next 40 columns under this and so on until all of the columns have been printed. The next job for the user is to set up each entry type and construct the full sheet from the 40 columns sections.

Vertical printing is similar to horizontal but the letters are printed as 50 degree rotation and it is the first 40 rows which appear across the top of the page and the full columns are printed and then the next 40 rows are printed.

A further use of the spreadsheet is especially useful as the business changes or too. Because the columns can be added one another it is possible to artificially alter entries to see what the net effect will be.

If you decide that a higher grade one material will improve your product sales over a period of time, you can put in the new cost and immediately see the effect on your profit margin. Estimating the effect your improved product will have on overall sales will allow you to see how soon the business will recover, a useful demonstration when persuading your bank manager to make the necessary funds available.

Although there is still the file limited to 40 columns there is a way around this. AppleLink is a marketing system on 40-column screens that replicates the 80-column screen display of the 80C.

11 PaperLink, Cal-Kit and CompuLink are all available on the standard disk alongside the 40 columns version.

Touchline

Kit Software: 47 London Road, Southborough, Surbiton, Middlesex. Tel: 0181 8602 2744.

Formal: Springfield House, Hyde Terrace, Leeds LS2 9LN. 0532 438100.

Superbase: Winchester House, Clarendon Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS6 8AL. 01659 7166.

Amadeus: 48 Long Acre, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9PH.

Persimmon Software: 4 Park Terrace, Warrington Park, Surrey GU24 7JZ. 01 898 7746.

First Publishing: Unit 208, Harrogate Road, Harrogate Park, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG15 2DA.

UTILITY FURNITURE

Irish Doyle cuts his way
through the jungle of
cartridges now available for
the C64.

CAR OWNERS HAVE BEEN CUSTOMISING their vehicles for years. Modifications range from mere decoration to the purely practical and, although flashy dice and go-kart stripes have not stopped, there is a serious trend in the computing world. Utilities of all kinds abound and the current trend seems to be more towards cartridges than other disk or cassette.

Cartridges are the most efficient way to store programs and can achieve downloading times that any other storage medium fails to do. In fact the market has only recently blossomed!

Up to the beginning of last year the majority of cartridges available were Commodore's own, most of which were less than average games. Companies such as Supersoft had pioneered the field of utility programs with monitors and loaders but it was fair to say that these weren't as freely available as the range of disk and cassette utilities.

To-day there are several companies producing cartridges and most of them have Dutch connections. The widest range belongs to Robotron but there are also Eurobeam (Maurice Costin's Robotron name), the Power Cartridge from RCL, Helios and Personal Computers' Anal Cartridges, and the Impact System from Trilogix. Most carry machine code programs as opposed to some form of disk loader and a reset switch.

The Robotron C64 cartridge has a basic model which adds useful keys such as RUN/PAUSE, as well as line numbering, intervals and AUTO to generate line numbers with equal spacing. The machine code monitor occupies three RAM at 4000 but it can be relocated in any part of memory.

By far the most interesting aspects of the unit are the turbo facilities. Although a special tape turbo is a fatal design flaw (it is rather sure that the

tape recorder is set up correctly. Of course, only Robotron turbo saved programs will turbo load because commercial Cassette carry their own unique turbo systems. This is not one of the turbo disk systems which improves the speed of any normally saved disk twofold.

The main problem with the Robotron systems is that they currently use computer RAM and many programs will overflow the cartridge loaded operating system and cause a crash.

The Land Of OS

The new generation of cartridges are virtual phoenixes of the Operating System. Using just one handful of bytes as a kernel in the host computer they exist in symbiotic harmony to the user's benefit. It is interesting to ponder that the reason for this development has its roots in piracy.

The development of the Dutch market has always relied heavily on cassette based software. I was fortunate enough to have a disk drive in the early days and slow loading cassette games were frustrating to use, rather like having to ride your bike everywhere because there was petrol for your sports car. Like many other people, I spent my time finding ways to transfer the tape programs on to disk. The arrival of turbo tapes was initially a relief and in some cases took longer than disk. Now cartridge based turbo is faster than disk. Now turbo-disk systems were developed and I was thrown back into my search for transfer programs.

Now the main function of the cartridges is to create back-up copies of cassettes on to disk. This has created a major controversy in the industry because there is nothing to stop unscrupulous people from making illegal copies for their friends. Just imagine trying to killing the pop industry, as backup piracy injures the computer trade. Designers and other software protection systems have been tried but this increases the cost of programs and any commonly adopted system would now lead to a black market counter measure. Optical systems like Laserdisc are good ideas but render many programs useless to me because of my large screen monitor.

Various pressure groups have been formed to suppress piracy but to no avail. The solution lies with the development of safeguards within the computer itself.

Beating Basic

Basic is a convenient language to put your computer through its paces but it is also a very inefficient system. Most programmers would like to use machine code but how can you spare the time. The slowness of Basic can be overcome by converting the code using a compiler.

A program is stored in memory as machine code. When the program runs, the code is interpreted word by word as a pumpable in various routines which handle the variables declared by the program. Basic is therefore known as an interpretive language.

A compiled program is faster because the interpretation stage is performed when the program has been written and debugged and the converted program is saved.

Compilers such as Dingo 4400 from Software and later from Supersoft, are disk based and often take a while to actually convert a program. Presence is rewarded with a program which will run extremely quickly and often occupies less space in memory. Both systems will operate with most Basic extensions but these must be resident in the machine when the program is used.

Dingo 4400 just has the edge because it will accept positively dimensioned arrays but Dingo won't. Program dependencies are diminished by a variable will not be accepted by other e.g. DIM A(5).

If you decide to try machine code, an assembler is essential. Although crude assemblers are available in most cartridges they are not as flexible as a double pass assembler such as Dingo Gamma from Doran.

True assemblers allow you to write your program using numbered lines or labels instead of the usual line cross-reference. Each line has an immediate machine code command and lines can be inserted or deleted as the program develops.

Gamma Gamma allows you to use labels for jumps within a program. This means that instead of calculating the value for

the jump, a name is given to the instruction which forms the entry point to the required routine. The assembler program will insert the necessary value for the jump when the actual code is written by the assembler.

The great advantage of such a system is that instructions can be inserted into the code when debugging or improving a routine without having to worry about the effect this may have on the rest of the program. The nearest equivalent to such a 'blanking' procedure in Basic is the value control procedure definition in BBC Basic. Even on the 64, if you add a line or two, you have to ensure that none of the jumps have been affected by the added lines.

Keeping On-Line

I've already mentioned Robot's automatic alignment utility on the Ekimex Commodore but there is also Interrupter Software's *in The Power Cartridge* from ICS. It has an auto-align function which is designed to allow the user to listen through a multiload tape for the point at which the desired program starts. A secondary advantage is that you can use this function to exactly align your tape head.

Disk drives are a different matter and can be quite costly to re-align. Robotch produces a disk maintenance kit which allows you to perform this task without any great technical knowledge. Re-alignment is fairly simple to achieve but

the necessary adjustments mean that some dismantling of the drive is necessary.

With such a range of utilities, the 64 can be customised to your own particular needs. This is the main advantage of a mass-produced machine because you get the benefit of years of experience and experimentation. There is still plenty of room for improvement but the advent of the new wave of computers may cause a dwindling of specific 64 developments. On the other hand, there is a 64 in the 128 and I remember with statements of the death of the 64 when the Plus4 and C128 were launched. Look what has happened to them. Long live the 64.

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LANGUAGE

C

David Janda does his white
goal to examine the
anatomy of C.

IN THIS ARTICLE, I INTEND TO TAKE A look at the structure of a C program, together with an overview of the basic necessary to understanding C.

Data Types

C has a variety of data types. When a constant is declared, the macro can usually tell what type the variable should take by simply looking at the data that will initialize it. But what if the value is to change? The compiler needs to know what type of data is going to be held in a particular variable, and that is why declaring variables is very important.

There are seven basic types in standard C:

```
int;  
long;  
short;  
unsigned;  
char;  
float;  
double;
```

In standard C, int, long, short and unsigned would be data types that are used to represent integers — whole numbers. int is usually assigned with the standard word size of the micro. A short integer can be no larger than int, and long is greater than int.

However, actually implementing all these different types on a small version of C can be impractical, and when, one type can store the same value as another. The C Power package

LAB—

involved in *Four Corners* (see 1986) makes no distinction between int, long and short, they are treated by the compiler as being the same. In the case of C Power, int, long and short are two bytes (16 bit) to represent numbers, so the range of the integer that these types can represent is from -32768 to +32767. Actually declaring the variables is simple enough, just specify the type followed by the name of the variable:

```
int age;  
long count;  
short box,  
int a, b, c;
```

As you can see, more than one variable can be declared on the same line.

A variation of integer variables is the unsigned integer. An unsigned integer must not be less than zero. It normally occupies the same space in memory (in C Power, this is true) and thus can be larger than a signed integer. Declaring an unsigned integer is done as follows:

```
unsigned int field;
```

The char type is in fact an unsigned integer in the range of zero to 255. The computer translates a number to a corresponding character. Declaring char variables is done as follows:

```
char initial;  
char first, second, last;  
char letter = 'A';
```

Float and double are types used to represent numbers with a fractional part. In standard C, double can store a number greater than float, but in C Power they are treated the same. Declaring floating point variables is done like this:

```
float pi;  
float pi2 = 3.14159;
```

Constants can be defined in each type

```
while = 1234;  
intex = 'B';  
beep = "beep"  
laugh = 3.14159;
```

It's important to note that in the example the characters 'B' were NOT assigned to beep. These are characters in the ASCII/PCAT codes which cannot be displayed. C allows a character to be represented as long as it is preceded by the backslash character. Another method is to use escape sequences:

```
in = newline;  
A = tab;  
bs = backspace;  
cr = carriage return;  
lf = line feed;  
\\ = backslash;  
/ = single quote;  
\" = double quote;
```

As an example, consider the line of C:

```
print ("This line has a spin")
```

This would be printed as:

This line
is spin

Why? Because the escape sequence \n would print a new line. This type of feature is very useful in C Power, as it enables control codes such as those for colour to be embedded in text.

String handling is also covered by C. However, unlike Basic, a C string cannot be dynamically created. It must be declared like all other C variables. Further more, you cannot declare strings like this:

```
char name = "Four Corners";
```

Consider this example:

```
main ()  
/* A simple C example */  
{  
  char name[40];
```


Eric Doyle tells you

which chips do what,

LOOK INSIDE A COMPUTER and what do you see? A massed lot of chips. What are they doing there?

It is tempting to visualize a computer's memory as a massive slab of titanium covered in thousands of regular depressions which hold numerical values. For the user this image may be very useful, but to the designer nothing could be further from the truth. The architecture is as complex as any galactic highway and yet, in a similar way, the many small parts are linked by a simple logical network.

Although I will be looking at the C64 in detail, the principles are true for all computers whether made by Commodore or not. The architecture of a computer can be broken down into several main areas: RAM, Basic interpreter, Input/output features (serially-chained pattern information and video/audio/peripheral communication channels).

Memory:



CHIP CHAT

Memory

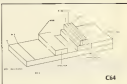
As everyone looks, when they power up their brand new 64, only 16K of this memory is available to the user for Basic programs with a further 48K bytes being idle at the higher end of memory ready for machine code programs (1613-1640). The memory bank diagram shows how the standard memory is laid out under normal circumstances.

This brings us back to the basic disk systems. The diagram actually represents the contents of several chips scattered widely about the printed circuit board inside the computer's casing.

The largest section of the 64 is comprised of eight RAM chips bearing the numerical code 4164 or 4164. Each chip contains 1792 memory locations (bytes) and together they form the 16K of RAM implied by the computer's name.

Given that the total 16K of RAM occupies all memory locations up to 1640, how can the ROMs occupy some of these locations at the same time?

Remember that the brain of the computer is the CPU (the 6502 chip). This can be commanded to communicate with specific areas of memory looking at the 82 representation of the computer's memory map. Now that RAM and ROM memory is 'stacked' in certain areas. To give a memory configuration as shown in the previous diagram, the CPU must be told what which layer of data works. It can communicate the inputs



Memory location 1 determines the shape of the memory bank of the lower

here 8Ks divided over all the chips ROMs in the following way:

BIT		ROM AFFECTED		SWITCH	
0	Basic	AND 154	OR 1	AND 154	OR 1
1	Kernel	AND 155	OR 2	AND 155	OR 2
2	Character	AND 156	OR 3	AND 156	OR 3

You may also notice that the higher part of the memory is split (ignoring in places) The character bank is used and is made by the computer. Here the character ROM is overlaid by the 82 serial chip, the 'Vid' video chip and the CIA/CIA2 input/output chips.

The rest, done by MD and Vio is obvious. CIA1 communicates the inputs

from the keyboard, the cassette recorder and the joystick ports. CIA2 controls the video port and the serial I/O socket for printers and data. Since highly charged games of a C128 may have found that jacking their store charge to the joystick ports results in the need to replace CIA1. Delicate things these chips!



Margaret Webb brings you
the latest in spelling
packages.

FOR A LONG TIME TEACHING AND learning spelling has been approached in a very "learn to spell" manner. It was thought that correcting the way a child spoke a word would map the creative flow and thus stult the pupil at an important point in his educational growth. I don't wholly subscribe to this theory; the rules of spelling have to be learnt, especially in an age when literacy seems to be everywhere and being literate may help the child in a demanding job market.

Of course, literacy and adventure in particular, seem to be conflicting to undertake any good work being done in our schools as language development. How many times have you, for example, seen phrases such as "Kink hair", "Thine means Heron", "Kiss better", "to hit"?

As yet, I have not seen a computer program which teaches and tests the rules of spelling such as "before a vowel alter c". This is surprising since it is fundamental to our spelling system. (I suspect though it may mean on occasion.) Instead, software authors prefer to tackle spelling from the "word list" approach where by you test, by rote, the child's knowledge of lists of words. While this technique has its value, it should be used to help reinforce the spelling rules and highlight the exceptions to them. There appear to be a dearth of spelling software around but here a couple which may be of help.

Word Hobbler from Longman is in the form of a game in which you move a little man around a grid collecting the letters in the correct order to spell the prescribed word. The grid is constructed from vertical and horizontal conveyor belts and has, of course, the obligatory men who have to kick you off the grid.

The game has a number of faults. Movement along the conveyor is sluggish and can often lead to an impossible situation where you cannot

move from a letter space before it changes, thus leaving a hic. Another fault is the difficulty level. At the "very easy" level, words such as "madder" and "important" are given - hardly any word list of these faults tend to cause the child to lose quickly and thereby give up at a failure.

However, there are not the worst parts of the game. In order to tell the player which word has to be spelled, the word is put on the screen, fairly close to self-defeating.

A more effective way would be to illustrate the word to be written out. This method has its limitations in that not all words can be adequately turned into recognisable graphics. In addition, some degree of ambiguity may occur. For example, the words cat, ant, pen and crack could be represented by the same picture. This approach can, however, be implemented to provide a simple learning program to help remedy with reading and spelling of base words such as colours, zoo and farm animals, tops and parts of the body. I'm not aware of any computer programs which use this approach although board-like games have used this principle for several years. By asking the user to write the word for a picture specified in a booklet.

Programming the computer can be a case of spelling and Anyone who has dabbled with programming will know that a spelling mistake results in a "INVALID INPUT". Playing adventure games can also reinforce spelling technique. The use of an incorrectly spelled word usually results in a "sorry I don't understand..." phrase. This could be used to good effect in conjunction with the graphical technique described earlier in the form of simple graphical adventures. The player would only be allowed to take or use an object if the word is typed in correctly. There must be something in this idea; programmers who can implement these ideas into really

effective software.

The advent of speech synthesis has brought a whole new slant to learning spelling since you can now be told what to spell.

The Case of the Word Wizard is a disk based game in which the child guides an explorer through eight levels of caves looking for four jewels. He has with him a torch to find his way around and a pack of magic planks. The planks are your "hints" and are used up if the explorer trips over a rock or is bitten by "madder". The torch battery needs to run down and leave you in the dark unable to find your way out. With battery power and hints-out can be replenished by spelling words correctly when the wizard magically appears and tells you a word.

There are 10 carefully graded spelling lists starting at list one with very simple words such as ant, cat, red, man, top and web, through to level 10 words such as tyronomous, photosynthesis, correspondence and preordained. All in all, about a thousand words which will keep players at it ages long. The animation is not exactly state of the art but it's some of the best around for educational software. Certain words can be difficult to understand because of the lengthiness of electronic animation but this is the best spelling and spell game I've seen. The surprising feature is that it was written in 1981 and rather badly, it's American. Why can't our programmers produce comparable work?

Time for a quick "Erie de Caper". You may have remembered Teacher's Pet has not appeared very much recently. The simple facts are that I'm not receiving sufficient new material (even though the Editor does his best) to give you new stuff. I would be grateful if all you publishers (as authors) were important and there would tell me (as the Editor) of new products which you are handling.

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Here, at Your Commodore, we pride ourselves on the quality of being that we print. Unfortunately, this usually means that they are also very long, thus taking longer to type in and leaving more room for error. All of the listings in Your Commodore are taken straight from a printed set of working programs, it is therefore very unusual for errors to appear in the magazine.

Because of the length of our programs we do get a large number of requests from readers who would like us to put specific

programs on tape or disk for them. Obviously this is very time consuming and means that we can't spend as much time working on the magazine as we would like.

The Your Commodore Software Service makes available all of the programs for the C64 or C128 on disk or tape published in Your Commodore. The cost of a cassette is £4.00 and a disk will cost £5.00.

Unless otherwise stated all C64 and C128 programs are available on the one cassette, so you simply need to order the

one cassette.

None of the programs are protected and we suggest that you make back up copies before you use the programs.

All programs on the cassette will be saved using a tape in the routine. However, we cannot guarantee that all programs will work correctly with the turbo routine program. We therefore recommend that before you use any of the programs you make a copy of the programs on your own cassette or disk and use this version of the program and the original.

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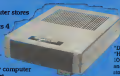
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Gordon Hamlett has been giving his C64 some speech therapy with the help of Superior Software.

THINK OF ALL THE BAD NAMES YOU have ever called your computer. Maybe when your latest program has just crashed for the umpteenth time or when, after several hours of playing, you have failed to beat your best score on the latest magazine by a measly 25 points. Certainly my machine has had to suffer some decidedly unparliamentary terms. And here it is a relief to know that the least don't answer back!

Well, I've found that I've got some bad news for you. Using the liberality from Superior Software, your Commodore cannot only answer you back, but the speech is of such a quality that you will never be able to understand what it says to you!

Speech! as the name suggests, allows you to include speech in your own programs. When you consider all the vowels of the English language, with such generalised problems as plough, though, rough and tough, you will see that this is no mean achievement. The system works by dividing the different sounds that groups of letters make into 41 different phonemes; for example, separate the following four words, hard, bat, mail and bare. All of them involve the letter "a" so give them their own vowel sound and yet all four are totally different from each other. In Speech!, you would enter the vowel sounds as [HARD], [BARE], [MAY] and [BAE]. Most of these unusual sounds are vowel sounds but there are also a few special consonant combinations such as "sh" to get shush rather than "c" to get csh.

The authors claim that you can generate an unlimited vocabulary by using these phonemes as your first task is to type in the phrases that you are interested in and see what the computer throws back at you. The chances are that it will sound either terrible or nothing like what you intended. Don't worry though. The trick is to spell words phonetically using phonemes rather than spelling them normally. Thus education might become "ehdyew kaphan". You won't become used to typing in words this way and when you play them back, they generally sound miserable and unrecognisable. Once you have a phrase that is almost, but not quite, you can start tweaking and fine tuning it. This might mean changing a final "t" into a "d" or shortening or lengthening one of the vowel sounds.

Everyday conversation would be pretty boring if everything was spoken as the same note with no intonation or inflection in the voice and Speech! allows you to play about with these factors as well.

You can adjust the overall pitch of

THE GIFT OF THE GAB!

the voice from reasonably high to very, very low. Intonation also affects intonation. A question mark will raise the pitch of the final syllable while a full stop will lower it.

The commands required to control the speech are simplicity itself. "PITCH" and "TAY" are the two main commands. You can also adjust the emphasis placed on each individual phoneme as you can for a more natural rendition of a word or phrase. This is done via the "STRAK" command and is likely to involve some tweaking of your word. The same applies a more but to me, after than the "MAY" command. One of the phrases that I was playing about with was "I am a Dalek Exterminator". When I tried it direct using "MAY" the first sentence was all right but needed some changes of intonation while the second half was fine. When I changed to "STRAK" though, "I am a Dalek" was excellent but the program kept throwing out all my attempts at "Exterminator". Maybe I was just using the wrong phonemes but it

was annoying when it sounded like snakes.

The acid test for any speech synthesiser is how it actually sounds and whether it understands it without any undue effort. Speech! is excellent on both counts, providing that you take the time and trouble to make it so. Certainly, it is great fun using. As far as you would use this, it must go to say too much as it is the subject of a competition included in the package to see a pair of professional writers take, therefore, I am going to let it up to tip to the author in line, all the things that I never had the courage to say myself!

Speech! is available from Superior Software price £7.95 cassette and £11.95 disk.

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COMMODORE CLINIC

Keith Eyskens brings you an

insight into some little used

basic commands on the

CM.

SO YOU THINK YOU KNOW ALL about Commodore Basic? You may assume that all it is is a few simple COPY, PRINT, FOR, NEXT loops and IF...THEN, along with a mass of tedious FOR's. But look again, for in the depths of the Basic ROM several unknown, but highly useful, statements and functions lie hidden.

To start with, here are some commands simplifying and clarifying the important job of printing and displaying things on the screen. Many a user has been baffled and bemused, or just bored, by the tedious array of reverse field graphic characters that, when included in PRINT statements, position the cursor, change colours, and control printing in many other ways. But these confusing symbols can be replaced by the following commands:

TAB

You might have thought that the TAB does not have a TAB command, nor any cursor control symbols in PRINT statements. Well, it does. At least it does have full a TAB command. Instead of using row and column co-ordinates, as most Basic do, Basic V2 uses only one number, as the range goes to 255. It moves the cursor the specified number of spaces from the left-most space of the line that the cursor is on. As a screen line is 40 spaces across, we full here can be assured it is most useful for positioning things in columns.

Example:

```
PRINT TAB(25) "HELLO"
```

replaces the horrible

```
PRINT "RIGHT 25" "HELLO"
```

```
PRINT TAB(100) "HELLO"
```

is the same as

```
PRINT "DOWN 4" "RIGHT 25" "HELLO"
```

SPC

This function is similar to TAB but instead of moving the cursor the specified number of positions from the left column, it moves the cursor from its present position. This is very useful when you have a PRINT statement with a large number of spaces between items, as well as being difficult to count when typing. In a listing, they would identify. Replacing them with SPC makes the program, saves memory, and makes the listing easier to understand at a glance.

Example:

```
PRINT "COMMODORE" SPC(25) "64"
```

replaces

```
PRINT "COMMODORE" (25 SPACES) "64"
```

CHR\$

This function can be very useful in programs, where it can replace control symbols in PRINT statements. It gives the character or control with the ASCII value stated in brackets.

Example:

```
PRINT CHR$(10)
```

is the same as

```
PRINT " "
```

Anyone trying to type in the latter command would probably have to look up the control symbol in the manual, before discovering that it is obtained by pressing the Commodore key and the right key.

Here is a list of the useful ASCII codes:

Black	140
White	0
Red	28
Cyan	104
Purple	156
Green	50
Blue	30
Yellow	150
Orange	120
Brown	148
light red	100
Grey 1	101
Grey 2	102
light green	103
light blue	104
Grey 3	105
CURSOR:	
up	145
down	17
left	157
right	27
home	16
clear	146
REVERSE:	
on	16
off	146

To make your program really clear and easily understandable at a glance, set variables to the ASCII codes you want to use, as below:

```
10 R10=28 B110=31 B1112=5  
CLEAR=147 HOME=16
```

Then, later in your program, you can use them in this way:

```
100 PRINT CHR$(R10)
```

POS(X)

The little known function gives the position of the cursor in columns. It returns a value from zero to 79 (but those values from 48 to 79 mean the same as zero to 31). The number in brackets has no relevance (as in the function PRINT); but must be included.

Example:

```
PRINT POS(0)  
PRINT POS(0)
```

Next, here are a few general useful commands that you may not know about.

Save With End Of Tape Market

This command is very useful if you have a possibly unbalanced or too many programs on it. If you tell the computer to LOAD, and give it a specific program name and it fails to find that program, it will carry on trying to find it indefinitely, even when it comes to the end of the tape.

Although the auto-stop on the Datamount will stop the tape, the computer will still think it is receiving data, and continue with a blank screen.

If however, you save the last program on the tape in the format shown below, it will put an end of tape market after it. This means that, if the situation described above occurs, the computer will halt the load as soon as the tape ends, and give an indication on the screen that the program has not been found.

Example:

```
SAVE PROGRAM NAME 123
```

Status

After the computer has completed an input or output operation from an external device, it sets the variable STATUS (which can be abbreviated to ST) to give an indication of the status of the operation. If you enter PRINT STATUS after switching on the computer, ST will be printed.

If however, you do it after a load error, or a file operation, you will load a printed positive number. A detailed table giving the STATUS code values is given on page 81 of the Programmer's Reference Guide, but the most important values are those as which bits 4, 5, 6, 7 are set. Bit 4, when a readable read operation, indicates a check-sum error, while bit 4 indicates an uncorrectable read error or a successful bit 4 indicates the end of a file.

STATUS can be used when dealing with files, to find out when the end of a file is reached, by checking bit 4, and to find out whether a read operation is successful, by checking bits 4 and 5.

Example:

```
IF STATUS AND 32 OR STAND 0 THEN
PRINT "ERROR"
IF STATUS AND 64 THEN PRINT "END
OF FILE"
```

CLR

This does NOT clear the screen! It makes available all possible memory, without erasing any program in memory. It means all variables, arrays, pointer names, addresses and loops, closes all files, and resets the data pointer. It is useful to direct mode after you have run a program, and want to free memory, without erasing the program, for other

uses. It is also useful as a bug program, when you want to go on to something different, for which you don't need all the old memory-consuming variables that you had been using.

Wait

This statement stops the program operation until the contents of a specified memory location change to match a specified bit pattern, usually in response to an external event. The computer takes the value stored in the location given, and does a logical AND operation with the next number in the command. If a third number is given in the WAIT statement, then it is subtracted with the result of the last calculation. If the final result is positive, then the program continues, if not, then the program repeats.

Example:

```
TO PORT 1916: WAIT 1916:55
```

This clears the keyboard buffer, and then waits for location 1916, which contains the number of characters in the buffer, to change from zero. This means the program to wait until a key is pressed, and is equivalent to:

```
TO GET KEY: IF KEY= " " THEN 0
```

```
WAIT 1916:55
```

This waits for a key to be pressed on the tape unit.

```
PORT 1916: WAIT 1916
```

This gives a pause of around 25 seconds. Location 1916 is just at the front logic escape for the built-in clock, and starts with a value of 256 (60ths of a second). The examples in the code, and then wait for the bit to be set. To change the length of the pause, change the bit to another one of the following numbers: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 or 128. To calculate the length of the pause in seconds, multiply the number by four.

Usually there are two useful space saving commands:

ON...GOTO/GOSUB

This is extremely useful if you have a decision point in a program, where the computer jumps to a different part of the program, depending on the value of a variable. For example, if you had a point in a program where a menu of options is displayed, and the computer asks for you to choose by giving it a number, the computer might then process this with the following lines:

```
100 IF N=1 THEN 200
110 IF N=2 THEN 210
120 IF N=3 THEN 400
130 IF N=4 THEN 500
140 IF N=5 THEN 500
```

All this can be replaced by

```
100 ON N GOTO 200,210,400,500,500
```

All the computer does is jump to the high address in the list following the ON GOTO or GOSUB command. If the value of N is zero or greater than the number of addresses listed, the computer ignores the command. Negative values give an illegal quantity error.

DEF FN

This is very useful when the same complicated calculation is done several times in one program, and is duplicated unnecessarily. It defines a function as any mathematical formula (e.g. $\sin(x)$) has a name, like any variable, consisting of one or two letters.

Example:

```
10 DEF FNA(X)=X^2
```

sets up function A to multiply a number by three.

```
20 PRINT FNA(2)
```

calls the function, and prints the value 21. It uses the number seven as the function, as X, and multiplies it by three. Try changing the function to do other things, and put different numbers in place of the seven. This line (DEF FNA) is unimportant and could be any variable, it is merely what the computer loads the number in (in this case seven) that you get when you use the function, and it does not affect the actual variable X if you are using it.

Some functions are independent of the value given as function, as in the case:

```
10 DEF FNA(X)=INT(RND*(1/10)+1)
20 PRINT FNA(2)
```

This prints a random number between one and 10, and, as X is not involved in the calculation, it does not matter what number you put in brackets when you use the function.

This function is, in fact, a good example of how you can use functions to save space. Having defined it, all you need to do is get a random number as:

```
B = FNA(2) which is much simpler than
B = INT(RND*(1/10)+1)
```

Finally

I hope that you will find these commands useful and that what I have written has given you a slightly better idea of what Basic can do.

If you have any ideas for adding or lists that may benefit other Commodore readers, then please send them into the editorial address which can be found on the Contents page.

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Add a new language to your
C64 with this program by
Microsoft Appleby.

AS WE ALL KNOW THE COMMODORE 64 is a wonderful little machine, the only thing that lets it down is the lack of a clever language for it. The Basic supplied with the machine is so out dated that it has no graphics, no sound and no other fancy commands.

I have therefore produced a version of PILOT that will run on the Commodore that comes complete with lots of new commands. If you have never come across PILOT before this is what the name stands for: Programmed Instruction, Learning or Teaching language.

As the name suggests PILOT is used very widely in educational applications, though this version is very much expanded for more others.

The original program was written in Basic and was obviously quite slow. The version presented here was compiled using the BASIC compiler, making it a little faster.

In this issue of Your Commodore is the actual program. It is presented as a small basic menu program and a series of Basic loaders.

After entering and saving all programs, LOAD the BASIC MOVIE program and RUN it. Next LOAD the BASIC LOAD1 program and RUN it, the LOADERS will do the rest. When the programs have finished they will load the program PILOT on to your disk so save this as the program that you should LOAD and RUN in future.

Before running the PILOT you should LOAD and run the PILOT MAC program. Once you have done this LOAD and RUN PILOT.

Also in this issue are the instructions for using the language in a future edition I will give a few demo programs to help you on your way.

PILOT, a Short Introduction

Pilot was first implemented on main-frame computers many years ago. This version was known as COBOL PILOT and had very few instructions. As programs for editing and the numerical capability at all. The next upgrade was the introduction of numerical handling, more than one variable, and some editing functions. This was called COM-

MON PILOT. Finally the most recent introduction was PILOT 77 which introduced many function handling, and has more.

The program form you use is very altered to fit a micro and so unlike its forerunners, and is much less spacewise between COMMAND PILOT and PILOT 77. So now you are the owner of MICRO PILOT for the Commodore 64.

A lot of extensions have been made for the less education (i.e. graphics, sound, logical structures, control) and a more editing, but the designator is still very much a PILOT interpreter. Existing Pilot programmers should find themselves at home with it, while those programmers will find it is a new and pleasing experience.

There follows a description of the instructions and others etc. The way a program is written, edited, and run will vary much in the three machines so programming in PILOT is not as difficult as it first may seem.

MICRO PILOT V6.1 Command Set

These commands may only be used in command mode, or not in a PILOT program when it is running but in the general housekeeping of the program, editing and examination of the program. Parameters may be passed to these commands and their context formatting is shown under the context command description. Most commands need only three line two letters context e.g. MICRO RUN will suffice, but for EDIT NEW and PRINT all the letters need to be typed due to their descriptive nature and the five consequences should they be entered in error.

Display and Execution Commands

These are used to execute the pilot program and to examine the program's contents.

RUN - Clears all variables, marks, and starts execution of PILOT program from the first line.
LIST - Displays PILOT program lines, specified, defaults to first and last lines: 1-1

LIST 00 - will display all program lines
LIST 30 - will display line 30
LIST -100 - will display all lines up to line 100
LIST 60 - will display all lines from 60 onwards
LIST 70-120 - will display all lines from 70

to 120 inclusive
The listing may be slowed down by pressing the STOP key or halted with the STOP key.

PRINT - Same as list but output is to printer instead of screen.

Programming Aids and Program Interrogation Commands

These enable rapid debugging of any PILOT program by use of variable, program and statement interrogation to trace, locate and correct an error.

DEBUG - Will display a table of current variable names in use and their values.
LISTS - Will display all PILOT program lines, with line numbers, that contain labels.

END - Will hunt for a specified string through a PILOT program and display all the lines that contain it, i.e. **END** = "PILOT" will hunt for the string "PILOT".

REPLACE - Will hunt through a PILOT program for a specified string and replace each occurrence of it with another specified string, i.e. **REPLACE "PILOT" WITH "BASIC"** will replace each occurrence of MICRO PILOT program with BASIC.

FREE - Displays the number of free bytes left in memory by PILOT programs.

AUTO - Starts automatic line numbering. On each carriage return a new line number is displayed. If the line is empty the automatic line numbering skips lines are numbered successively at 10 line line number defaults to 10. i.e. **AUTO 70** will start auto line numbering from line 70 onwards at 10. **AUTO** will start numbering from 10 in 10.

CONTINUE - Restarts PILOT program after the STOP key has been pressed or a PILOT break (B) instruction has occurred.

Operating System Commands

These commands are involved in the maintenance of the PILOT program, the Basic system and the PILOT program.

END - Ends operation of PILOT user program and returns to Basic with the message "BASIC OK".

RESET - Total reset of pilot interpreter total resetting of all system variables, means inter program program from start.
NEW - Clears all variables, marks, and the current pilot program.

Load and Save Commands

These commands allow the user to store and recall programs on tape.

LOAD - This command is similar in operation to that of the Basic interpreter of normal operation except that when the program is being loaded it is displayed on the screen.

SAVE - This is also similar to that except that the program is listed on the screen as it is saved.

VERIFY - This is similar to that except that the program is listed on the screen as it is being checked. If the program tape differs, so that the computer's memory does not match the message "PROGRAM ERROR" is displayed.

APPEND - This is a command that is similar to **LOAD** except that the program is memory is not erased and the program to be appended is appended on to the end of the existing program. To append a program there must already be a program in memory to append it to.

RUN - This really is a command but a security device will not use it as only instructions in the last line of a program. When a program has this in its last line it will not list when loading, it stopped with the stop key the system will reset, and when loading is completed the program will automatically run.

MICRO PILOT VLS Instruction Set

These instructions can be used in both PROGRAM and COMMAND mode. Program mode is during the actual execution of the PILOT program in command mode the execution of the instructions is the same as for commands.

Instructions are composed of a single letter followed by a colon then the data after that value is dependent on the instruction. The only exceptions to this rule are labels, parenthesis definitions, procedure calls, and IF/H conditional flags (all explained later).

Output Instructions

These instructions allow the output of data or text to the screen or external device (i.e. printer, sound generator).

L Type This will display the text following the instruction on the screen. Warning and warning quotes are not needed if the text string ends with a semi-colon ";", then the line feed is suppressed and the next line printed will be on the same line. Variable names embedded in the text will be converted into their values, and remain printed into the text.

Format
1 line of text
1 line more text,

P Print This is the same as **L**, except output is to the printer and not to the screen.

Format
1 line of text
1 line more text

Input Instructions

These allow the input of data as text from the keyboard/screen editor.

A Accept input. Input a string of characters into the named variable following the instruction, with a prompt of ". ". The screen editor will stop operation if the variable name ends with a semi-colon then the PILOT program will not end with nothing being entered but just it displays the prompt and lets you get an answer. If the variable name ends in an exclamation mark "!" for text to a semi-colon, you should then prompt and answers are directed to the printer. The last copy record of dialog between pilot program and user.

Format
A. VARNAME
A. VARNAME!
A. VARNAME;

I Input This will get a character directly from the keyboard and assign it to the named variable. If the key is pressed then the variable becomes empty. If the variable name ends in a semi-colon then the pilot program waits until a key is pressed before continuing.

Format
I VARNAME
I VARNAME;

Branch and Jump Instructions

These instructions interrupt the program flow and direct it to another point in the program.

J Jump Jumps to the named label as the number following to the numbers is not recommended due to them changing whenever a program is edited, though they have a speed advantage and when a program has been completed the command **LABELS** can be used in conjunction with **REPLACE** to convert all labels to their line number equivalents.

Format
J label

1 B

L Label This sign indicates a label and needs no colon after it. When encountered in the normal running of a program this instruction is ignored, but when a **J** instruction is executed the interpreter will search through the program until the named label is found and program execution will recommence from the line following the label.

Format
*Label

Maths and String Manipulation Instructions

These allow a certain amount of maths and string manipulation of variables and numbers.

C Calculate This will make one variable equal to either a) The contents of the string variable after any manipulation or concatenation has taken place, or b) the mathematical result of two variables or numbers separated on by a ", * or +, or result of a constant value the value of result equal to the sum of the values of the variables, text and numbers.

Format:

C VAR1=VAR2-VAR3 ; Make the value of var1 equal to the sum of the values of var2 and var3.

C VAR1=VAR2+ ; Make the value of var1 equal to the value of var2 minus 4.

C VAR1=5/55555 ; Make the value of var1 equal to 5 divided by the value of var=5.

C VAR1=PI ; Make the value of var1 equal to π multiplied by 4.

C FOLLOWER=FIRSTNAME, MC, COUNTRY ; Makes the value of FOLLOWER equal to the value of first name, a space and then the value of surname(s), i.e. B. Thompson "B. Thompson" then the value of FOLLOWER would be B. Thompson Appleby.

F Follows. This instruction takes the contents of a variable and translates a PILOT program line. The reason it can be used for arrays and other such like as well as a form of user defined instructions. The string following the instruction may be a mixture of variables and ordinary text.

ie. (B&B where B&B "LABEL" will execute a **J** instruction and jump to the label "LABEL".

Format
F instruction

Termination Instructions

These occur in a PILOT program where the running of the program needs to be interrupted and a return to command mode made.

S Stop Into command of PILOT program, returns to command mode and displays. **READY** given format.

2

R Reset Resets the program, saves current program line, and displays where program was broken. Functions as an alternative way to the **STOP** key being pressed. The program is restarted from the next line by the use of the **CONTINUE** command.

Format

R

Remember: Important Things

These enable the repeated operation of a unit at maximum efficiency.

- for** *loop* This is followed by a numeric parameter, either a variable or number. It indicates the number of loops to be made. The end of the loop set of instructions is given by the "U" command (see below). Loops may be nested up to 10-deep with a new add-in variable of the loop variable used on the stack.

700	3
800	T (see also)
900	T (see also)
1000	T (see also)
1100	3

Will print 360 and 180 on the
upper 6 lines

[illegible]

- End** This defines the end of the loop. When a loop is in operation and **U** is encountered, the parameter after the last **I**, increments is decremented, and if still positive execution is recommenced at the line following the loop instruction; if, however, the result is zero, then the loop is finished: the loop information is removed from the stack, and program execution continues from the next line.

Variable Handling Instructions

These are associated with the manipulation of numbers and give solution advice.

- **Wipe variable** This will erase any variable name and value before the variable list starts. **NAME**
Format
`Wipe VARIABLE`
- **Store variable list** This stores all variable names and values before variable list starts. **NAME**
Format
`St`
- **Define variable** This puts a variable value in the variable list and assigns a value. Many times new variable may be stored as the line, but almost all separated by a colon ":". All variable values given must be included in quotation marks.
Format
`Define the variable VARIABLE value`
- **Match variable with list** This operation is the very base of PLOT's list manipulation and comparison functions. This operation will take a named variable and compare it along with a list on one of two possible ways. The outcome of this match will set a flag in either 0 or 1 (0: yes or not decreased, 1: no) called the match

flag. This can be used to operate an encoder, simultaneously by putting either a '0' or a '1' between the transmission letters, and the colors (i.e., 0 = red and 1 = blue) upon each of the match flag's 9 bits. Every one of the match flag's 9 bits, however, will be set, meaning that the match flag is '0'. The match handovers are as follows: a) The AND match, denoted by a '0', is the match between the variable value and the flag; thus, the match flag will be set to 0 if AND, this means in the first combination of the variable value and the match flag is 0. b) In the OR match, denoted by a '1', the match flag will be set to 1 if the variable value and the match flag are both 1. Thus, the match flag will be set to 1 if any of the members of the set are contained in the variable value; otherwise it is set to 0. There can only be a maximum of 25 items in the set.

Format (or matches) -
 IN ANSWERS? YES page. Will set
 the match flag to 1 if either y.y.y.y.
 or y.y.y.y.y is contained in the value of
 a MATCH.

```
Format (and match) –
M: ENGLAND [London, capital,
England. Will set the match flag to 1
if London, capital, and England are
ALL contained the variable
ENGLAND]
```

Procedure Defining and Calling

Procedures are sections of program that work much like a subprogram in Basic. Procedures may have other procedures (procedures within procedures) and there may be as many as 255.

Defining a procedure is done with square brackets []. The open bracket followed by the procedure name denotes the start of the procedure, and a closed bracket following the last instruction of the procedure denotes the end of the procedure, as

The procedure **FIELD** that prints the word "field" on the screen 32 times can be defined as follows:

NO. 1 FIVE-
20 11 9.
NO. 7 11 11
NO. 11 11

If that program were to be run as a search, nothing would happen. At the other point will agree any procedure a company system makes it is necessary to collect

A procedure is called from within a program much like a user-defined instruction or command, by simply having the procedure name as the program line. Procedures may not be called from command mode as this would lead to confusion with ordinary commands, e.g.

To call the procedure `PRINT` to print the following address to the program's screen:

1990 年 12 月
 1991 年 1 月
 1991 年 2 月
 1991 年 3 月

Line 48 is the line that calls the procedure. When this is encountered, the first parameter of the procedure "YIELD" and when the end bracket `)` was of procedure is found, execution resumes on line 50.

Filed Graphics: Earthiles

These interactions enable the creation and manipulation of graphic shapes and the scenes. These involve the use of object and a point-oriented graphics system. The point system operates on a matrix of 60 horizontal points and 30 vertical points. Text can also be displayed on the screen concurrently with the point graphics. Block graphics are tested and the screen is then drawn. You always hit the highest priority, so text can be displayed on a point graphic shape, but a shape always drawn over text will only be drawn as gaps between words or blank areas of screen. All the display overhead is done by using the C libraries and there are three modes of graphic display as follows:

Wang, Y. and J. Wang, 2004, 'The Effect of the Exchange Rate on the Trade Balance in China', *Journal of International Trade and Development* 15(1), 1-14.

© Followed by a string in quotes. The functions identically to "T" except the text is enclosed in quotes, there are not printed and only serve to allow the use of an inner cursor control and output change functions. The semicolon, if used, must be outside the quotes.
 Format: © "L0T5 OH T00!"
 © "L0T5 A0000 N000"

1000

C. Followed by two co-ordinates in brackets separated by a comma. This can then be followed by a string as quoted in above. The co-ordinates define the origin and that the parsing of the rest starts from there. These co-ordinates can be variables or constants. The x and y values must not exceed 30 horizontally and 24 vertically.

Format: C (x1 x2) (y1 y2) "TEXT"

Example: C (0 0) (10 10) "TEXT"

C (0 0) (10 10) "TEXT"

Abstract

This is the most complete and important graphical media as it controls the good conditions.

The G instruction is followed by a second instruction which has its own parameters; following it, Variables or constants may be used. The parameters refer to positions, angles, and distances on the screen. Two methods are used: absolute plotting and relative plotting. The absolute system treats the screen as a cartesian grid of zero to 79 on the x-axis and zero to 49 on the y axis, and the

EXPAND - This doubles the width of the indicated space if it has not already been expanded i.e.

C SPUTE 3 EXPAND - Will double the width of space 3

CONTRACT - This will halve the width of the indicated space if it has been expanded i.e.

C SPUTE 3 CONTRACT - Will halve the width of space 3

EXPAND - Operates the same as expands except it doubles the height i.e.

C SPUTE 3 EXPAND - Will double the height of space 3

CONTRACT - Operates the same as contracts except it halves the height i.e.

C SPUTE 3 CONTRACT - Will halve the width of space 3

Please see the Commodore 64 user guide for further details about sprites and graphics.

PILOT Variables

There can be up to 25 variables, each with UNIQUE names up to any length with all characters significant. Any characters may be used in the name. A dollar sign (\$) must be the final character of the name to indicate that it is a variable. Variable values can be either numeric or string, which one is dependent upon the context in which it is used.

Numeric Variables

There are no single significant digits, full floating point. Strings have a numeric value of zero (0). Scientific notation is not supported.

String Variables

These variables can have string lengths up to 255, of any characters. Numbers have a string value equal to 0 i.e. 25 36-25 36.

Time Variable

This is a system-variable which holds the current time in HH:MM:SS format. It starts up at 00:00:00 when the machine is switched on, and will reset at 23:59:59. The value can be operated on as if it were a normal variable, but it defined it must be a valid value in the above format.

Sub Stringing

The inclusion of two brackets in numbers after the variable name allows part of the value. The first number indicates the first character to be considered, and the second number is the number of characters to be used i.e. "What NAME\$= "DAVID" IT SAID" APLY\$10", NAME\$10\$ will equal "DAVID".

PILOT Error Messages

The error messages inform the user that

there is a mistake in the program or an unexpected event in the program has arisen. There are three kinds of error messages: command, instruction, and both. Instructions errors depend the program execution (as in the "I" instruction), display the message and indicate the line that the error occurred in. The command command will occur when program execution.

Example of instruction error - "LABEL NOT FOUND (ERROR 1) IN line 30". Example of command error - "FILE NAME TOO LONG (ERROR 1)".

Instruction Errors

TOO MANY VARIABLES This happens when an attempt is made to define more than 25 variables.

NO SUCH VARIABLE This occurs when an attempt is made to access a variable that has not been defined.

LABEL NOT FOUND When I jump to a label has been made and the label does not exist, this error message is displayed.

TOO MANY MATCHES Used in conjunction with the match, "M" instruction, where there is more than 32 steps in the match list.

PARAMETER OUT OF RANGE Means that a number in variable has been used which is outside the acceptable range of the parameter in question.

DIVISION BY ZERO Used in conjunction with the calculate "C" instruction, where, in a division calculation, the denominator of the equation is equal to zero.

SPRITE An error has occurred defining or manipulating a sprite.

PROCEDURE TWO WITHOUT START This happens when the interpreter encounters the "P" and procedure symbol without ever starting that procedure.

PROCEDURE NOT FOUND A call was made to a non-existent procedure.

TOO MANY PROCEDURES Only 10

procedures can be defined.

TOO MANY JOOPS An attempt has been made to run more than 10 loops.

Combined Instruction and Command Errors

SYNTAX This happens when a spelling mistake occurs in a command or a program or an instruction command or instruction is encountered. Also it will arise when the correct format is not adhered to, although spaces can be included at various points to aid the reading of the program.

OUT OF MEMORY When the computer runs out of memory storage for the program variables, or to execute any kind of memory consuming operation. Or there are more than 480 program lines.

Command Errors

FILE NAME TOO LONG File names can

be up to 30 characters long, excess of this produces the error.

PROGRAM After a GOSUB command if the program is not the same as the one in memory a program error occurs.

CONTINUE This happens if after a CONTINUE command is encountered it is not possible to continue.

APPEND If a APPEND command is executed and there is no program already existing in memory.

A Basic Programmers Guide to Pilot

This section lists PILOT commands and instructions, and their related Basic commands. Commands that are available from Commodore Basic are in capitals. Other Basic and standard Basic are in normal type.

PILOT	Basic
T, G (mode 0)	PRINT
P	PRINT " " (print)
W, A	sound
A	INPUT "input"
B	GOTO label
C	GOTO
C, D	LIST
D	VAL end
E	END
H	STOP
I	repeat until
O	until
N	CLS
M	IF
E	delproc
I	endproc
G (mode 0)	print
G (mode 0)	graphics
TEXT	text
GRAPHICS	graphics
PILOT	pick set point
UNIQUE	pointer input read
GRAM	draw directly
UNIBRAM	and in 16bit mode
	drawover
	unplot
	circle
CIRCLE	circle
MOVE	move
INK	ink colour
PAPER	paper colour
	background
	border colour
BORDER	border
LINE	pattern
SLIN	SLIN
LIST	LIST
PLOT	line
POINT	FILE
AUTO	auto
CONTINUE	CONT
NEW	NEW
LOAD	LOAD disk
SAVE	SAVE disk
VERIFY	VERIFY
APPEND	append merge

There are many other pilot commands and instructions not included in this list as there is no comparison or the method is different i.e. for left etc. see sub stringing.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Listings will be much easier to enter with our new system.

COMMODORE LISTINGS ARE EASIER well known for the handle from black holes that always abound. Unfortunately the graphics characters which are used to represent graphics and control characters do not reproduce very well and they are also difficult to find on the Commodore keyboard.

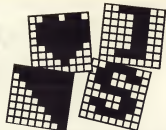
In future all control and graphics commands will be explained by a mnemonic within square brackets. This mnemonic is not typed out as printed in the magazine but rather the corresponding key or keys on the keyboard are printed. For example [RIGHT] means press the cursor right key (you do not type in [RIGHT]). All of the keyprints, what keys to press and how they are shown on the screen are shown below.

Any character that is crossed by pressing shift and a letter will be printed as [letter].

[SA] shift and A
[S-] shift and -

Any character that is crossed by pressing the Commodore key and a letter will be printed as [Cletter].

[CA] Commodore and A
[C-] Commodore and -
[C1] Commodore and 1



LISTINGS

If any characters are repeated the mnemonics will be followed by a number. This number is how many times you should enter the character. Any number of spaces over one will also be represented in this form.

[RIGHT] press cursor right 10 times
[C10] press Commodore and 1 10 times
[C10] Press the space bar 10 times

Any other characters should be easily recognizable for example CTRL-N means press CTRL and N and LEFT-ARROW means press the left arrow.

Any number of mnemonics can be enclosed in brackets for example

[SA10][C10][SA10]

means type 10 shift A's 10 spaces and another 10 shift A's.

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[RIGHT]		ctrl/right
[LEFT]		ctrl/left/right
[UP]		shift & up/down
[DOWN]		sp/down
[F1]		F1
[F2]		shift & F1
[F3]		F3
[F4]		shift & F3

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[P5]		5
[H4]		ctrl & 5
[H7]		7
[H9]		shift & 7
[CLUEAR]		shift & CLR / home
[HOME]		CLR/home
[RESON]		CTRL & 9
[RESON]		CTRL & 9

Mnemonic	Symbol	what to press
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8

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